

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# JOURNAL.

# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XXXIV—NUMBER 50.  
WHOLE NUMBER 1773.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1897.

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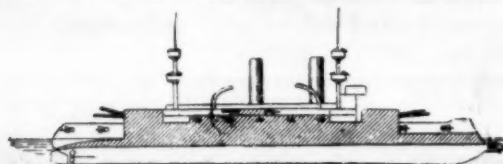
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## A COMPARISON OF BATTLESHIPS.

A very interesting and valuable comparison of battleships is found in the July number of the Berlin "Marine Rundschau." It is called a study of the battleship of the close of the century. The author calls attention to the fact that the newest ships appear singularly alike in their main features, more so than did their wooden predecessors. Examined closely, radical differences in principle are found, disclosing the varying maritime and military conditions of the States they represent. The ideas as to proper division of their tonnage capacity among machinery, artillery, armor and coal supply, differ and always will differ.

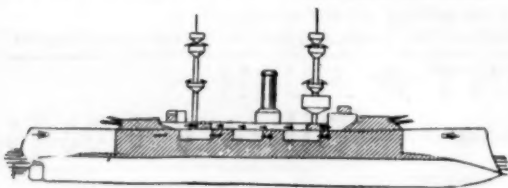
The modern battleship is described as a double turreted vessel of high freeboard, mounting two heavy guns



United States.—Illinois Class.

in each turret, having fairly complete armor protection on the water line, and having also armor protection for its medium artillery. The representative types selected are Majestic (England), Gaulois (France), Peresviet (Russia), Illinois (U. S. A.) Ammiraglio di St. Bon (Italy), Kaiser Friedrich III. (Germany), and for Japan, the 14,900-ton battleship now building.

We reproduce here the illustrations of these several vessels, accompanying the article. Their varying characteristics are considered under the heads of heavy artillery, armor, medium artillery, including rapid-fire guns,

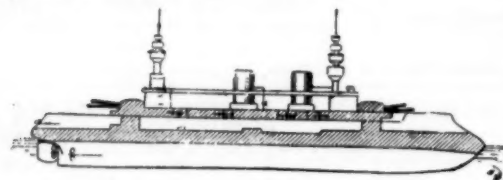


England.—Majestic Class.

light artillery, torpedoes, speed, maneuvering capacity, coal endurance and finally buoyancy.

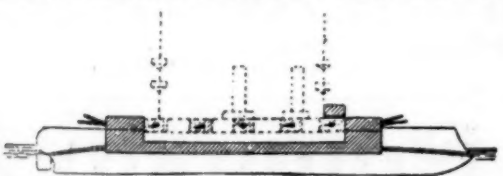
In this article we are told that the displacement of vessels chosen as types vary between 14,900 tons (England and Japan) and 9,802 tons (Italy); that the speed is something between 16 and 18 knots; that the caliber of the heavy artillery varies from 33 cm. (U. S. A.) to 24 cm. (Germany); that the medium artillery consists of from 10 to 18 guns of 14 or 15 cm.; that there are extraordinary differences in thickness of armor, which varies from 228 to 416 mm. for the armor-belt, and from 250 to 432 mm. for the turrets.

The Majestic has more than three times the coal capacity



France.—Gaulois Class.

of the Friedrich III, 2,200 tons to 650. Our Monterey is presented as the solitary type of a vessel having no medium artillery. She has two 30 cm. guns mounted in the fore turret, and two 25 cm. in the after. The armor is very strong, 330 mm. on the water line and turrets, and 254 on the command turret. The light artillery is limited to six guns of 5.7 cm. and four of 3.7, all quick-firing. A Monterey of double this size, with proportionately increased speed and fighting power in a sea way, would be a valuable and unique battleship, as the chief elements of a fighting vessel are heavy guns and heavy armor, medium artillery being of secondary importance.



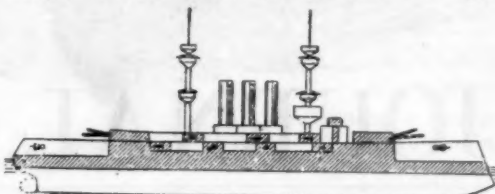
Russia.—Peresviet Class.

The armor belt is continuous in the French, Japanese and Italian types. In those of Germany and America side armor extends from the spur to just behind the after turret, whilst the English and Russian types have only side armor amidships. In the American type the greatest thickness is 416 mm., in the French 400, German 300, Italian 250, Russian and Japanese 229, English 228 mm. The three former aim at protecting machinery and boilers against heavy projectiles, the rest only against shells.

The German battleship is the only one having heavier armor on the sides than on the turret. In all the others, and especially the English and Japanese, the reverse is the case, the figures being: German, side armor 300 mm. and turret armor 250 mm., the corresponding figures for England and Japan being 228 and 355, and 229 and 356 respectively. In support of the German system, the

writer in the "Marine Rundschau" points out that a battleship whose motor machinery and sub-aqueous torpedo tubes are well defended, possesses a high fighting value at close quarters, even after her heavy artillery has been rendered partially, or even wholly, unserviceable. The author also points out that in the Russian vessel the command turret is with reason more strongly protected by armor than the gun turrets or sides.

In his article on "The Progress of British Warships' Design," in the "North American Review" for August,

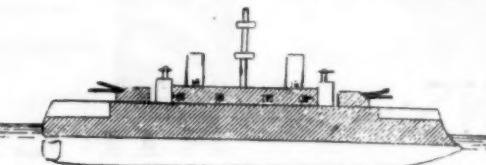


Japan.—14,900 Ton Battleship Now Building.

Admiral P. H. Colomb, R. N., says: "All warships' design rests on some tactical ideas which are now more or less incompletely thought out, and there is continual action and reaction going on between the tactical idea as creating the concrete design and the concrete design as modifying the tactical idea. This interaction may go on till the experiment of war settles it, perhaps in a way that shows the whole thing to have been a fallacy."

Speaking of the battle of Yalu, the Admiral says: "The draughtsmen have not understood that the battle of Yalu was the first experiment testing the 'Inflexible' design; that it was the first trial of the great action of line-ahead against line-abreast; the first practical condemnation of the idea that broadside fire could be economically sacrificed to right-ahead fire. The highest form of compromise was reached in the 'Devastation,' when she was provided with an armament of four heavy guns, two to fire ahead, and two to fire astern, while all four ranged over a considerable arc on the broadside. That compromise now remains in all our battleships, but gradually the really broadside fire of lighter guns has been added."

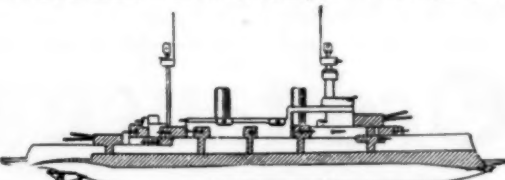
Admiral Colomb finds that in a battleship like the Majestic the improvement in the gun tends, however indefinitely to the old tactical idea of broadside fire. The Royal Sovereign, her immediate predecessor, provides a heavy bow and stern fire of four 67-ton guns, which exhaust the fifty-second part of her weight. The Majestic keeps to the compromise on the four heavy bow and stern guns, but they are only forty-six tons each, and



Italy.—Ammiraglio di St. Bon Class.

only exhaust the eighty-first part of her weight, yet the improvement in the later gun is such that its fire is by no means weakened in proportion to its weight. The Majestic shows a broadside fire of six 6-inch guns on each side, against five on each side carried by the Royal Sovereign. Coming to the light armament, we find that is the same in number in both ships, twenty-eight. Each carries twelve 3-pounders, but the Majestic carries sixteen 12-pounders, against the Royal Sovereign's 6-pounders. We see, therefore, that, though the influence of Bouet-Willamez's tactical idea is not lost in the Majestic, it is weakened; and also that the caliber of the guns mounted are nearer to the mean in the latter ship. The designer has used invention to approach, though not by any vigorous steps, the tactical ideas which rested on experiments of war. The smaller and later ship, the Renown, the Admiral says, discloses the same characteristic changes in guns and armor that are shown in the Majestic, the tendency to return to the pattern of the Achilles, a ship designed before the tactical views of Bouet-Willamez, combining with the notion of a ram battle, had raised to its full height the demand for the line abreast as the fighting formation, with a powerful bow fire to suit it.

Further evidence of the weakening of the idea of end-on fire is found in the cruiser Eclipse. "The extremes of



Germany.—Kaiser Friedrich III. Class.

caliber are cut off and a mean uniform caliber is more nearly approached. The preparation of an end-on action in line abreast is probably diminished, and that for a broadside action in line ahead is probably increased."

Speaking of armor, the Admiral does not agree with the opinion that a ship with only a protective deck is safe from being sunk by the lighter guns without penetration of her armor. A ship with belt armor rising a foot or two above water and closed at top by an armored deck is safe unless the armor is pierced. If light guns open a way for the admission of water in a sea way above the armored deck means should be provided to allow it to flow out as fast as it comes in. There is doubt also in the

mind of the Admiral as to the moral effect of the isolation of single guns in small armored citadels, unless the number of officers is very much increased. He also questions the relative estimates of horse power, coal endurance, etc. He believes in unarmored cruisers of displacements approaching even those of battleships; still more does he believe in the torpedo. "There is a much wider margin of possible improvement before the torpedo vessel than there is before the battleship of present type. Even now an armored torpedo vessel is afloat, and speed here tends to increase, while in the battleship it seems to be stationary."

Progress should be in the direction of a development of the torpedo vessel pure and simple as against the battleship.

## THE ARMY OF SPAIN: ITS PRESENT QUALITIES AND MODERN VALUE.

From the "United Service Magazine," August, 1897.

Passing a window in Cadiz, my attention was recently drawn to a pamphlet of modest size—something under a hundred pages—titled "Don Ramiro's Military Reflections on the War in Cuba." Partly from mere curiosity, partly to see whether its contents would in any way affect what I then intended to say in this article, I bought a copy, expecting to find either a treatise of covert "filibustering" sympathies, or else a bitter condemnation, probably in satire, of the present execrable government of Spain. I was at once surprised. The tone is tamely patriotic. Save that the Spanish people, by reason of their fatal pride—which is losing them Cuba, and will lose them Spain if they continue it long enough—would look upon any work suggesting imperfections in their army as a rank heresy, there is no reason whatever why the writer of this moderate and scholarly essay should not sign his name in full upon the title page.

Don Ramiro then, as we must be content to call him, seeks to prove, through seven distinct chapters, elaborated with no little care and ingenuity, that want of cavalry is the sole cause of failure of the Spanish arms in Cuba.

The term "guerrilla warfare," especially since the invasion of Pinar del Rio, has been becoming less and less applicable to the Cuban campaign. The so-called partidas of the enemy, which according to the "official" telegrams of the Spanish press are invariably routed from half-a-dozen to a dozen times daily, are simply the advance guards of large masses of men who do not, for the moment, choose to join battle. It seems that neither is the nature of the ground at all what those in Spain would have us believe. It is not mountainous, or wooded, or otherwise intricate to any unusual degree, nor worse than might be expected of the theater of an average European war. There is a great deal of perfectly plain country, such as Santa Clara province, for example, offering no facility for ambushade, and if anything better known to the Spanish than to the rebel army, for so completely have the latter overrun one province after another that as a rule they are both foreign to, and ignorant of the precise quarter where they may be called upon to fight.

Consequently there is something casually or wilfully erroneous in all the talk we hear about ambushes, superior knowledge of the ground, and so forth. Don Ramiro, I have said, seeks a better reason in claiming that the Spanish Army is composed almost in its entirety of infantry, whereas the rebels, mounted to a man (which is an exaggeration), are able to move four or five times as fast as their adversaries, and to wheel, surround, charge and retreat with perfect ease and impunity.

In this I readily admit there is something. It would be a boon for Spain if a portion of her forces could, say, be converted into mounted infantry. But mounted infantry takes time in the making, and where are the horses? Again, the well-meaning pamphleteer makes a mistake in ascribing to cavalry qualities which border on omnipotence. Not only, should he bear in mind, is cavalry expensive, a very important consideration for Spain—and must be perfect to be any good at all—but there is reason to suppose that its value is on paper greater than in practice. Myself, I should not think of touching on this part of the question had not my experience as a military tutor shown me that the most intelligent of our officers regard the use of cavalry in warfare of the future and immediate present as a problem quite unsolved. Contemporary opinion is pretty nearly evenly divided, and while there are those who speak of coming battles on a vast scale of mounted soldiery alone, others predict that cavalry is to figure in reduced number and importance, for outpost duties, light skirmishing, and nothing more.

In pursuance of his contention Don Ramiro proceeds to compare the old Spanish cabalgada—notoriously successful in antique times—with the modern raid (the very word he quotes). They are identical, he says, and of sovereign worth so far, that is, as the horse is concerned. It must, I think, be admitted that cavalry, if properly and adequately met at the moment of charge, is no match for trained infantry.

Now the Cuban rebels, who are able to fight when requisite, on foot, are, generally speaking, trained soldiers, from the point of view of that system of warfare which best befits them. Much trash has been talked about their being unarmed, undisciplined, and so forth. It has been laboriously propagated by the Spanish press. But such is not the case. Thanks no doubt to foreign interference a great majority are armed with repeating rifles, and have shown themselves to be no mean marksmen by the constancy with which they pick off Spanish officers. Although, as Don Ramiro reminds us, in the old cabalgada days a clothyard shaft would travel four



hundred yards, yet if a bit of wind were blowing it was surely not "as the crow flies," while in the time required to string, draw, and discharge a bow once you may put in half a dozen infinitely straighter and infinitely less tiring shots with a Winchester rifle. A horse from weight and mass is invaluable if you can get him within striking distance of an enemy on foot, but he is also a large and handy target up to half a mile, and a cavalryman dismounted in the process of a charge is as useful in his isolation as a walking stick in a thunderstorm. Those of the Cuban rebels who have no rifle ask nothing better than the machete, a very deadly instrument at close quarters, a lighter and more convenient form of steel than a fixed bayonet, and a weapon to which in the work of the fields they have been accustomed from boyhood. Custom in the use of arms is half the value of the arm. I have seen a Spanish peasant from Navarra or Aragon handle and throw and stab with a navaja in a way that would astonish northern folk. Consequently the macheteros, though armed with little, are armed with all they need to do severe execution, as is proved by the returns, probably understated, of Spanish slain in this manner. A great proportion of the cabecillas have established their natural aptitude for command, developed and fostered no doubt by intense hatred of the Spanish rule, and if, instead of feebly cowering at him for being a mulatto the Spanish press were to have recognized Maceo for what he also was, a very skillful and wary general, who had been the dread of their officers ever since the earlier rebellions of a score of years ago, they would have set themselves in a less absurd light in the eyes of European critics, and have better prepared their army to face a man of no mean genius and activity.

To return to the cavalry question. Don Ramiro's is the best of the arguments, sorry enough in general, by which the Spaniards would extenuate their lagging and desperate campaign. The real reason, patent enough to any foreign resident in the Peninsula, one could not, I suppose, expect to hear from the lips of a patriot. It is simply that the Spanish Army, cavalry, infantry, artillery, engineers—all branches of the service alike—have had no schooling in their trade. From Brigade General to private not a man has grasped the rudiments or requirements of war. For the troops there is no drill, no practice in gunnery, or swordsmanship, or gymnastics, or any branch of military routine. Regulars and volunteers are execrable shots, firing, as is to be expected, miles over the enemy's head. Even physically they are the wretchedest of beings, wiry enough, but undeveloped, since nothing is done to strengthen, diet, or improve them. It makes one sad to see the quality of the expeditions packed off in heartless shoals to Cuba, boys, to look at, of fifteen and sixteen, who have never held a rifle till this moment, and now are almost ignorant when it fires, good lads—too good to go to such uneven butchery—with cheerful, patriotic, willing faces, but the very antithesis of a soldier. No wonder the matrons of Saragossa would have had them stay at home.

And if the troops are inefficient the officers are worse. In the first place, the military profession does not stand high, which is in itself a bar to efficiency. By something more than a coincidence the best officers are those who are socially thought most of by their countrymen, as in England, Germany and Austria. In Spain the army approaches being held in social contempt, which is in no way counterbalanced by the reiteration, before every officer's name, of bizarre and other fatuous epithets of the press. The Army and the Church, in fact, are the two professions no man chooses if he has the money or the brains to choose anything else, and a girl who threatens to become an old maid is told in jest by her sisters that she will have to marry an officer, which illustrates the national bias. The Spanish officers cheapen themselves. They are never out of uniform with a sword tinkling at their side. They carry a sword and spurs about them everywhere, to church included. I have known a Captain coming from Cuba to wear spurs on shipboard daily for three weeks. Their assumption transcends belief, yet it is admitted throughout the Peninsula that their preparation and qualifications are practically nil. A proposal has even been approved that bachelors in arts shall be admitted, without further examination, as 2d Lieutenants. To this latter rank are promoted hosts of Sergeants, a practice ultimately subversive of discipline if carried, as here, to excess. But sheer want of instruction, bookwork, backed up by range firing tactics, military surveying, map drawing, sham fights, and so forth, is the glaring and primary defect, and during the Cuban rebellion three Generals have fallen into trouble, not from lack of valor but from lack of knowledge.

Precisely the same incompetence prevails in the Navy, though on this it is not of course my province to dwell. Thus, in a word, neither officers nor men possess the elements of technical warfare, and all is left to courage.

This people, so fatally conservative of the color of tradition, does not appreciate that since the devil-may-care campaigns of the Netherlands and such-like, war has been reduced to rule. In such and such a case you must do so and so; if you do anything else you will fail. If there be occasions when sheer dash, unbacked by calculation, comes in, they may be magnificent, like the charge at Balacava, but they are mistakes. The situation should not have been created, and even if the end is won the cost will have been absurdly dear. But a Spaniard is to the core romantic, a gift not altogether admirable in these days. The very tap of drum sets all his martial blood afire, and in picturing an ancestor storming a breach with the Spanish flag in one hand and a bloody sword in the other, he forgets how dimly modern and prosaic is the hum of that unseen enemy, a rifle

bullet, sighted, aimed, and fired five hundred yards away.

I have talked with Spaniards of all grades and provinces, and two qualities alone have they advanced in favor of the Spanish soldier—his ability to go without food for a long time, and his bravery. A gentleman speaking to me at table lifts a scrap of salad on his fork, and says, "This is why our Army, in one respect at least, is better than yours or the German. Your men require to be fed solidly, and often ours will last and fight for days on this and water!"

But if our troops require more food than the Spanish, our commissariat is proportionately equipped to meet the additional demand, our presupuestos are proportionately heavier. Our regimen is more liberal, costs more, and we can afford to pay more, otherwise I should admit a value in the argument.

Southerners, such as the Spaniards or Italians, are, I have noticed, given to imagine that the fine frenzy of a desperate exploit is limited to their warm blooded selves. They underrate our dormant capabilities of passion. They have not heard of the Scotchman at Majuba, who, with half his face blown away, groped for a rifle to have one more shot at the victorious Boers. Yet, if ardour is bravery, not only Spain or Italy, or Greece, but we have it, and every nation that I ever heard of, except, possibly, the Chinese.

It is cowardice and coldness that are the exception in armies, not courage, and the fire and savagery of onset. What they mistake for coldness in us Northerners is the fine restraint of previous military education (for in these days even courage has to look ahead), the leash that holds the bloodhounds, slipped at will, and often slipped too soon.

If for the crucial day of Isandlwana we could have chosen a British regiment likely to flinch or break, it would have been, perhaps the 24th, now levied, the rawest of the raw. Have we ever heard that one of those recruits showed fear? "They died like stones," said the Zulu warriors, speaking reverently of them afterwards, "each in his place."

Section 6 (Act of Sept. 19, 1890) provides: "That it shall not be lawful to cast, throw, empty, or unlade, or cause, suffer, or procure to be cast, thrown, emptied, or unladed, either from or out of any ship, vessel, lighter, barge, boat, or other craft, or from the shore, pier, wharf, furnace, manufacturing establishments, or mills of any kind whatever, any ballast, stone, slate, gravel, earth, rubbish, wreck, filth, slabs, edgings, sawdust, slags, cinders, ashes, refuse, or other waste of any kind, into any port, road, roadstead, harbor, haven, navigable river, or navigable waters of the United States which shall tend to impede or obstruct navigation, or to deposit or place, or cause, suffer, or procure to be deposited or placed, any ballast, stone, slate, gravel, earth, rubbish, wreck, filth, slabs, edgings, sawdust, or other waste in any place or situation on the bank of any navigable waters where the same shall be liable to be washed into such navigable waters, either by ordinary or high tides, or by storms or floods, or otherwise, whereby navigation shall or may be impeded or obstructed." This would seem to give Lieutenant J. S. Parker, U. S. N., Supervisor of New York Harbor, full authority to prevent the dumping of ashes into the harbor and rivers within his jurisdiction. We understand that masters and owners of vessels plying on waters under the jurisdiction of the Army engineers have frequently been prosecuted for this offense, which is under the law a misdemeanor, punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both fine and imprisonment. "The creating or continuing of any unlawful obstruction in this act mentioned may be prevented, and such obstruction may be caused to be removed by the injunction of any circuit court exercising jurisdiction in any district in which such obstruction may be threatened or may exist; and proper proceedings in equity to this end may be instituted under the direction of the Attorney General of the United States." Section 11 of the act provides "That it shall be the duty of officers and agents having the supervision, on the part of the United States, of the works in progress for the preservation and improvement of said navigable waters, and, in their absence of the United States collectors of customs and other revenue officers, to enforce the provisions of this act by giving information to the District Attorney of the United States for the district in which any violation of any provision of this act shall have been committed."

The King's Daughters of the First Reformed Church, of Brooklyn, N. Y., on Aug. 8, attended service on board the battleship Texas at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. At the close of the service they presented to Ensign Gherardi and the four seamen who on July 27, rescued two men from drowning, a silver cross, the badge of the society. A brief presentation address was made by Miss Lewis in behalf of the King's Daughters. The blushing young ensign who remained standing bareheaded during the presentation, was requested to accept the badge, the emblem of the King's Daughters, and the best wishes of the donors for his success in the journey through life. Miss Eleanor Tredwell then pinned a rosette and the silver Maltese cross emblem on the breast of the uniform jacket of Ensign Gherardi, who said that he would treasure the badge of recognition of his humble effort to do his duty as long as he lived. Similar honors were then conferred on J. Rochford, J. F. McCarthy, E. H. Lenduer and B. David. The hymn "God Be with You Till We Meet Again" was then sung, and the benediction was pronounced. After the services the King's Daughters made a brief inspection of the battleship under escort of several officers.

G. P. Putnam's Sons publish for the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion a second volume of "Personal Recollections." It contains a series of papers read and addresses made, before the Commandery at its monthly gatherings at Delmonico's, where good cheer prevails, and wisdom is honored of her children. The authors of these several contributions are Admirals Henry Erben and O. F. Stanton, Medical Director Charles Martin, and Paymaster William T. Meredith, of the Navy; Lieutenant Commander James Parker and Paymaster A. Noel Blakeman, late of the Navy; Generals D. S. Stanley, Peter F. Michie and Major A. C. Woodruff, of the Army; Generals M. T. McMahon (not Mahon, as the index has it), Greenville M. Dodge and Francis A. Walker, Colonels Aldace F. Walker and William C. Church, Majors Rowland Cox and Alex. K. McClure, Captains W. L. Hermance and George H. Starr, Sergt. Charles E. Sprague, all of them ex-officers. The naval subjects are the sinking of the Congress and Cumberland by the Merrimack, the battle of Port Royal, the Navy fight at Fort Fisher, Farragut's passage of Port Hudson, the surrender of the Pensacola Navy Yard, and personal recollections of the naval service. The Army papers are Snake Creek and Atlanta, Corinth, reminiscences of cadet and Army service, and the Old Vermont Brigade. There are papers on Lincoln and John Gibbon, a symposium on General Sherman by John Sherman, O. O. Howard, Horace Porter, H. W. Slocum and Charles DeKay; finally a spirited address on the "Duty and Value of Patriotism," by Archbishop John Ireland, late chaplain U. S. Volunteers. The volume is edited by A. Noel Blakeman, and is handsomely printed and bound. It furnishes much interesting and valuable material for war history.

The "Japanese Mail" says: "It is stated that the Nobles contemplate establishing a college for the educational training of military officials. Mention has already been made of the fact that in the new college which they are about to build at Takata, in the suburbs of Tokyo, there will be a section devoted to the education of diplomatic officials. That project is now to be supplemented—or, at any rate, there is talk of supplementing it—by a military school. The 'Fiji Shimpō' has an article highly approving the idea, on grounds that will easily be divined; for example, that the military profession is specially adapted to men of rank; that the country has urgent need of officers in connection with the scheme of national armament expansion; that the question of emoluments ought to be a minor consideration to military men, from which point of view the Kwazoku are notably qualified; that a man's hesitation to sacrifice his life in battle is mainly due to uneasiness on account of his wife and children, which apprehension would not disturb noblemen; that in Japan soldiers attach much value to the leadership of princes and nobles; that the Kwazoku of to-day are the descendants of the feudal chiefs who represented the great captains of their time, and that it is most desirable to divert the attention of the nobles from the tendency which they have lately developed to turn to trivial pursuits."

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles arrived at Berlin from Carlsbad, Aug. 3, and was greeted with many courtesies. He visited the Gruson works, at Magdeburg, and received permission to inspect the government works at Spandau, and the naval yards at Kiel, as well as some of the barracks and the Krupp works, at Essen. Hon. John B. Jackson, Secretary of the U. S. Embassy, gave a dinner in his honor, at which the United States Military Attaché and the other military attachés were present, with Count von Bardenleben, commanding the Guards Cavalry Division. The U. S. Ambassador, Hon. Andrew D. White entertained him at dinner at the Kaiserhof. Baron von Thielmann and all the Generals commanding the Guard Corps and the 1st Army Corps were invited. Gen. Miles goes to Stockholm at the end of the coming week, and thence to Russia, to view the military institutions of that country. He will return to Berlin in time for the autumn maneuvers.

No. 5 of the International Series, edited by Maj. Arthur L. Wagner, A. A. G., U. S. Army, and published at Kansas City, Mo., by Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Company, is a volume of "Extracts from an Infantry Captain's Journal," by General Von Arnim, of the German Army. It contains a series of exercises for effectively training a company in skirmishing and outpost duty in a limited time and under unfavorable circumstances. The first part is devoted to measures of safety on the march and exercises of detail in skirmishing; the second part to outpost duty and combat maneuvers, and the appendix to exercises for a company on very broken ground, in a cultivated country, where detachments under cover must be placed at considerable distances apart, one opposite the other, and exercises which can be carried out on the same ground by changing the dispositions.

We have received from the publisher, A. Tennyson Neely, New York, with the compliments of the author, a series of Charles King's stories, "The Army Wife," "A Garrison Tangle," "Fort Frayne," "Trumpeter Fred," "Noble Blood," a Prussian cavalry story, and "A West Point Parable." These are not all of the works by this skilled delineator of Army life, and, as his prolific pen has not yet lost its cunning, we may look for still more. We published last week a likeness of Captain King, with a notice of the story now being published in Harper's "Round Table." Mr. Neely also published "The Reveries of a Spinster," by Helen Davies, author of "The Mills of God."



Guilbert & Co., Philadelphia, publish "The Ideal Quartermaster's Book," a volume of blanks, with rulings and headings, for keeping an account of Quartermasters' property.

Col. Alfred Mordecai, U. S. A., commanding Springfield Armory, is preparing a descriptive pamphlet on the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, accompanied by tables embodying the results of the course of firings which he has been carrying on at the armory ever since the adoption of the rifle by the War Department.

The naval armor board will visit the plant of the Bethlehem Iron Company on Monday next to continue its investigations of the armor question, after which it will visit the Carnegie plant at Homestead, Pa. Both of the armor makers have volunteered to admit the members of the board individually to the interior of the establishments and to furnish all proper information called for.

The numerous deaths by drowning in the Army this season, it is hoped, will result in greater precaution being taken against foolish risks and overtaxing the strength while bathing when there is no good reason for it. It is time enough for a person to take undue risk when necessity demands it. The wise man, however, under ordinary circumstances, will refrain from over-exertion and keep near the shore while bathing, and he will have just as much pleasure as the man who swims far off the shore beyond the reach of help if needed. Those who desire to swim a long distance or to race, should invariably be accompanied by a rowboat.

With reference to the statement published that reports have been received of an increase of pressure in smokeless powder used in the cartridges stored in hot climates, we learn at the Army Ordnance Department that no such reports have been received for a very long time. On the contrary, cartridges stored at Whipple Barracks for eighteen months have been taken to Frankford Arsenal and tested and found to be in a perfectly satisfactory condition. The first issues of the new type of arms and cartridges were made in Arizona and Texas and at the time some trouble was experienced. Both the cartridge and the arm have since been improved, and no difficulty is now reported.

Reports have been current of late that either Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav., or Capt. Robt. K. Evans, 12th Inf., would shortly be detailed as instructor in the art of war at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, to succeed Maj. A. L. Wagner, now in charge of the Military Information Division of the War Department. The Department had the matter of this appointment at Fort Leavenworth under consideration a short time ago, but it has been decided that it will not be made. It is stated at the Adjutant General's Office that no new details are contemplated in connection with the Fort Leavenworth School, and it is probable that no changes will be made in the school staff before next summer.

Nearly all the ships of the Navy are now equipped with the new 6-millimeter rifle, but no new purchases will be made until certain improvements suggested in the gun by the firm manufacturing them for the Government have been tested. These are understood to render the arm of greater efficiency and to obviate some of the dangers of delicate parts of the mechanism from breaking. Every vessel sent to a foreign station has been furnished with the new rifle, and all on the home station are so provided. Recent target practice reports show that the accuracy of fire has improved, and that the arms can be handled and fired with much greater rapidity. Several hundred of the old Lee rifle, calibre .45, having been loaned to the State Naval Militia, and several thousand are stored away at the various Navy yards.

A correspondent writes from Newport, R. I., concerning the land parade there on Aug. 2: "The 2d U. S. Artillery from Fort Adams, splendid, well drilled soldiers they were. But the wildest cries of delight were reserved for the bluejackets who followed, headed by the band of the New York playing 'Nancy Lee.' Oh, the enthusiasm they created, and how Rear Admiral Luce's eyes sparkled as he led the applause for the fine, bronzed fellows, who stepped out as well as if they had spent a year with the drill sergeant. As the crowd yelled its approval, an officer of rank turned to me and said: 'You can't half appreciate the physical and moral effect these demonstrations have upon the men and upon the spectators, too. There should be more of these displays of force. They create a sentiment for the Army and Navy and quicken patriotism among the people.'"

The newly formed Armor Board, organized on Monday. The board consists of Commodore J. A. Howell, Captain A. H. McCormick, Civil Engineer M. T. Endicott, Chief Engineer J. H. Perry, Lieutenant F. F. Fletcher and Lieutenant W. I. Chambers. Besides carrying out the instructions given them, they are also to ascertain from the Bethlehem and Carnegie Companies the prices at which they would be willing to sell outright or lease their plants for a term of years. The first duty of the board will be to ascertain the best means of supplying the battleships under construction with armor, and then devote itself to the general question. It is proposed by the Department to have an examination made by the

board of armor factory sites in all the steel districts of the country. The board will for the present conduct its deliberations at the Department. It is not improbable that by and by the board may go to Europe to continue its investigation.

Three of the torpedo experts of the Navy were in consultation with Acting Secretary Roosevelt on Monday respecting the plans to be formulated for the proposed operations of the torpedo boat flotilla this fall and next spring. They were Lieutenant Commander W. W. Kimball, on special torpedo duty, who has been inspecting the Holland submarine boat; Lieutenant Nathaniel R. Usher, commanding the Ericsson, and Lieutenant John C. Fremont, commanding the Porter. It will take some time to develop the plans for the maneuvers, and to aid him in the work, Acting Secretary Roosevelt has been in conference with Commander Francis W. Dickins, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and the other Chiefs of Bureaus of the Navy Department. The flotilla will assemble at New York instead of at Newport the latter part of September. Until the flotilla is formed the vessels will operate singly. The Department has ordered that work on the torpedo boat Winslow be pushed in order that she may join the flotilla about the middle of October.

Corp. E. W. Thomas, of the Marine Corps, was tried by court-martial at Washington, Aug. 11, on a charge of desertion, and the findings have been sent to the Secretary of the Navy for consideration. The case is a peculiar one. Thomas has served in the corps for seven years, and has never been reported for any fault until the present time. He was one of the guard assigned to the Bancroft, and in going across to Europe was violently seasick. When the Bancroft reached Smyrna Thomas received a number of letters from relatives and friends in Baltimore, telling him of the dangerous illness of his brother, to whom he was greatly attached. In his weak physical condition, owing to his illness, it is thought the news preyed upon him until he became irresponsible. He, without leave or giving any notice of his intention to any one, boarded a steamer at Smyrna and returned to this country. As soon as he reached America he came to Washington and surrendered himself at the Navy Yard. Owing to the circumstances and his splendid record it is not thought that Thomas will be very severely dealt with.

At Fort Sheridan Aug. 11, a test was made of the bullet-proof cloth invented by Casimir Zeglen, the Krag-Jorgensen rifle being used. The test was a triumph for the cloth, and the officers who were present declared that the cloth had fulfilled all the claims made for it by the inventor. The test was made under the personal supervision of Col. Robert H. Hall, of the 4th Infantry, the commandant of the post. A piece of the cloth, 15 by 24 inches, and 1½ inches thick, was stretched across one of the ordinary silhouette targets, representing the figure of a man standing. The cloth was composed of five layers of equal thickness, the weight of the piece being about eight pounds. The firing began at a distance of 400 yards, the first bullet striking squarely in the center of the cloth. The bullet went no further than the first layer of the cloth. It was picked out with the fingers, looking very much like a small toadstool. At 300 yards the bullet penetrated to the second layer of cloth, but was smashed out of shape. At 250 yards the second layer was perforated, and the third penetrated. At 200 yards the fifth layer of the cloth was struck. The officers present admitted that the bullets were stopped, but say the cloth in its present shape is too thick to be of any service to a soldier save as a shield.

The grand ball given at the Casino, Newport, R. I., on Aug. 9, in honor of Rear Adml. Sicard and the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron, was a brilliant success, and as graceful a compliment as it was possible for the people of Newport to pay to the representatives of the Navy. The decorations at the Casino were of the most elaborate description, while the lawn surrounding it was hung with varied colored lanterns. At midnight supper was served in a huge tent on the lawn at small tables seating eight each. The tent was hung with red and white, and rugs covered the ground. The table decorations were American Beauty roses, more than 3,000 being used for the purpose. For the Admiral, his staff and the senior officers of the fleet there was one long table set between the two tent poles. Among the many guests present were: Rear Adml. M. Sicard, Comdr. C. H. West, Lieut. C. C. Marsh and Lieut. C. H. Harlow, U. S. N.; Capt. W. T. Sampson, U. S. N., and officers of the battleship Iowa; Capt. P. F. Harrington, U. S. N., and officers of the monitor Puritan; Capt. F. J. Higginson, U. S. N., and officers of the battleship Massachusetts; Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., and officers of the battleship Maine; Capt. F. A. Cook, U. S. N., and officers of the cruiser Brooklyn, and Capt. Silas Casey, U. S. N., and officers of the flagship New York; Col. and Mrs. A. C. M. Pennington and the officers of Fort Adams; Commo. R. R. Wallace, Comdr. and Mrs. C. F. Goodrich, and the officers of the War College, Miss Wallace, Miss Goodrich, Comdr. J. McGowan, U. S. N., and Mrs. McGowan and the officers of the Training Station, Miss McGowan, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. T. C. McLean and the officers of the Torpedo Station, Miss McLean, Lieut. and Mrs. Bernadou, Maj. and Mrs. Theo. K. Gibbs, Adml. and Mrs. S. B. Luce, Mrs. Montgomery Sicard, Miss Sicard, Mrs. George A. Converse, the Misses Converse, Mrs. Silas Casey, Lieut. W. McC. Little, U. S. N.

It is said at the War Department that it is not proposed to transfer Col. Guy V. Henry, 10th Cav., to the 3d Cavalry, or Col. S. B. M. Young, 3d Cav., to the 10th, as reported.

The Navy Department will award contracts on Aug. 14 for steel forgings for 46 guns, the greater number of which will be used as a reserve supply for subsidized merchant vessels, and the remainder for the battery of the Hartford, which will consist of 13 5-inch guns, 40 calibers in length. The new guns will be 4, 5 and 6 inches in caliber, 6 6-inch, 25 5-inch, and 15 4-inch. A portion of these guns will be awarded to one of the ordnance companies to furnish complete and the remainder will be built at the Washington Gun Foundry, private corporations furnishing the rough forgings. The mounts will be constructed at the gun foundry. The new guns will be built to insure a supply for the auxiliary cruisers.

By their liberal action in agreeing to supply the battleship Alabama with diagonal plates, the Cramps have rescued the Navy from an awkward dilemma. Not only will the Alabama be supplied with her diagonal armor, but a contract will be entered into between the Department and the Union Iron Works for supplying this material for the battleship Wisconsin. The course followed by these firms is worthy of the highest commendation. With the diagonal plates in place, the expense of fitting the armor to the completed hulls will be much less than if these plates were missing. The Department has asked the Newport News Company, which is building the Illinois, if it will enter into a contract for supplying that battleship with diagonal armor. It is believed that that firm will follow the example set by the Cramps and Union Iron Works. For years Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn has urged the Department to make contracts with shipbuilders under which they would deliver vessels to the Government complete in every respect. This proposition has been vigorously combatted by the Ordnance Bureau on the ground that governmental supervision was absolutely necessary in every detail connected with the manufacture, test and delivery of armor. Advocates of the Chief Constructor's proposition pointed out that shipbuilders furnished the steel used in the construction of vessels under governmental supervision, but without the Government as a middleman, and the system worked satisfactorily, not only to the shipbuilders, but to the steel manufacturers and finally to the Government. It is believed that the system of including the armor in the contracts made with shipbuilders will be found equally satisfactory.

The purpose of the administration to pursue a strong foreign policy has been shown by its action in demanding the immediate payment of the McCord claim, which has been pending against the Peruvian government for the last ten years. In its note to the Peruvian government, the State Department declares that it cannot permit a longer discussion of the merits of the claim and that any attempt on the part of Peru looking to further delay the settlement of the matter will be regarded as injurious to the cordial relations existing between the Washington and Lima governments. When Rear Admiral Beardslee was at Callao a year or so ago, the Peruvians acted in a very discourteous manner, probably because they knew that in avoiding the payment of the McCord claim they were evading a just obligation and were ashamed of themselves. If one or two vessels of the Pacific squadron were sent to Peru, probably that government would display no further hesitancy in settling the incident. Since the refusal of the administration to pay any further attention to her, Japan has ceased her protests with reference to Hawaii. Not only has she apparently decided to say no more about annexation for the present, but she has even evinced a desire to arbitrate the immigration controversy existing between her and the Hawaiian government. The State Department is anxiously awaiting details from Honolulu as to the proposal of Japan in the arbitration matter, but this information will not be at hand under three weeks. In the meantime the Japanese government has shown no disposition to give the administration an inkling of her proposition and the authorities are taking the matter somewhat to heart as they say that in view of the relations entered into between the Sandwich Islands and the United States the latter is deeply interested in any questions concerning Hawaii and ought to be advised of any negotiations she may be conducting with a foreign country. The action of Japan in this matter does not tend to good feeling. The intention to have the battleship Oregon stationed at Honolulu will be put into effect the latter part of this month and whether the Japanese like it or not the Oregon will probably stay in Hawaiian waters even after the flagship Baltimore anchors in the harbor. Spain at the present time is in the throes of despair over the assassination of Senor Canovas. There is no chance of important development in the Cuban question at the present time so far as the United States is concerned. Minister Woodford's instructions are not of the warlike nature that everybody believed. In fact, it may be stated on reliable authority that all that diplomat will do will be to tender the good offices of the United States to bring about a settlement of the war in Cuba and when this is done he will await the reply of the Spanish government which will be forwarded to Washington for consideration by President McKinley. That official will lay the correspondence before Congress when it meets in December, and there the matter will rest until that time. Since the summer of 1895 the administration has been preparing for emergencies. The preparations will continue.



## RECENT DEATHS.

The memory of a gallant officer is recalled by the death, Aug. 4, at Fort Thomas, Ky., of Mrs. Amelia P. Huston, widow of Col. Daniel Huston, 5th U. S. Inf., and mother of the wife of Capt. Z. B. Torrey, 6th U. S. Inf.

2d Lieut. Daniel Duncan, 4th U. S. Inf., who was drowned Aug. 8, in Lake Michigan, while bathing at Fort Sheridan, was a brother of Lieut. George B. Duncan, the Adjutant of the 4th Infantry. He was a bright young Kentuckian, was graduated from West Point in 1895. He was the third son of ex-Mayor Henry T. Duncan, of Lexington, Ky., and was a brother of Mrs. George Otis Draper, of Hopedale, Mass.; Mrs. John R. Allen, of Lexington, and of Edward Duncan, who married the second daughter of the evangelist, George O. Barnes.

Capt. Frederick W. Thibaut, 6th U. S. Inf., who died at Fort Thomas, Ky., Aug. 7, had not been in robust health for some time past, and at the time of his death was on the sick list, served with gallantry and efficiency during the war as 2d Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant and Captain, 7th New York Infantry, from 1861 to 1863, and as Captain of the Veteran Reserve Corps from 1863 to June 29, 1867, when mustered out. He was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 6th U. S. Infantry, in 1867, and attained a Captaincy in 1886. The deceased officer was in many engagements, was severely wounded at Fredericksburg, and received the brevet of Major of Volunteers for his gallantry during the war.

In a regimental order of Aug. 7, Col. M. A. Cochran, 6th Inf., recounts the military services of the deceased officer, and says: "Thus one more of the bravest of the war veterans of the regiment has passed away. Though thrice wounded in battle, his powerful physique enabled him to remain in service, and to command his company, in which he took the most sincere interest and pride for eleven years. Though of foreign birth and related to the great German Chancellor, he was intensely American and patriotic. He was a man who loved his friend, was widely known in the service, and will be sincerely mourned by all, and always mourned by those who knew him best. To the bereaved wife the condolence of the regiment is extended." The remains were taken to the Arlington National Cemetery, and buried with military honors, troops from Washington Barracks and Fort Myer being in attendance.

Mrs. Harriett Delafeld Cushman Balch, who died suddenly Aug. 10 at the Walworth Mansion, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., was the widow of George Thatcher Balch, who was graduated from West Point in 1851, was promoted to Ordnance Department, rose to Captain, received the brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel, resigned Dec. 1, 1865, and died in 1894. She was a daughter of Judge Cushman of Troy, a granddaughter of William Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a great-granddaughter of Col. Tallmadge of George Washington's staff.

By a singular coincidence two brothers died within a few hours of each other on Aug. 10, one Maj. James W. Abert, U. S. A., retired, at Newport, Ky., and the other Mr. Charles Abert, at his residence at Rockville, near Washington, D. C. Both were sons of Col. John J. Abert, Topographical Engineers, who died in 1863. Maj. Abert was graduated from West Point, 1842, promoted to the infantry, transferred to the Topographical Engineers in 1843, attained the grade of Major in 1863, received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel in 1864, for faithful and meritorious services and resigned June 25, 1864. He then went into business in Cincinnati, held several academic positions and wrote many professional and miscellaneous papers. He was appointed Major U. S. A., Jan. 3, 1895, and retired a few days afterwards under special act of Congress of Aug. 17, 1894. The funeral took place with military honors, Aug. 12, troops and band being furnished from Fort Thomas, Ky. Mr. Charles Abert was of the law firm of Abert & Warner, of Washington, D. C., and had practised law in Washington for more than a quarter of a century, and enjoyed the confidence of a large circle of prominent persons in the capital. Maj. Abert was 76 years of age and Charles Abert 74.

## ADDITIONAL ARMY ORDERS.

(CIRCULAR 17, A. G. O., H. Q. A., AUG. 12, 1897.)  
An officer granted leave pending change of station, who is so located as not to be able to obtain transportation from the Quartermaster's Department, may join his new station without such transportation, and be reimbursed by the department on certificate of having paid travel fare.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps. (S. O. 141, D. M., Aug. 6.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Clint C. Hearn, 4th Art. (S. O. 141, D. M., Aug. 6.)

Leave for twenty-one days, on account of sickness, is granted 1st Lieut. George W. Goode, 1st Cav. (S. O. 141, D. M., Aug. 6.)

1st Lieut. Charles S. Fowler, U. S. A., is detailed for service as professor of the Searcy College, Searcy, Ark. (H. Q. A., July 30.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Slocum. Detail: Capt. S. A. Day, Lieuts. G. N. Whistler, J. P. Tracy and W. H. Tschappat, 5th Art. (Fort Slocum, Aug. 9.)

Band and Troop G, 6th Cavalry, will meet remains of Capt. F. W. Thibaut, 6th Inf., Aug. 12, and escort them to the Arlington National Cemetery for interment. (Fort Myer, Aug. 11.)

Leave until Aug. 22, 1897, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Cadet Malin Craig, first class, U. S. M. A. (H. Q. A., Aug. 11.)

Garrison C. M., Plattsburg Barracks. Detail: Capt. D. Cornman, Lieuts. J. S. Parke, Jr., F. J. Kernan and W. H. Mullan, 21st Inf. (Plattsburg Barracks, Aug. 10.)

Leave for seven days is granted Maj. S. P. Jocelyn, 19th Inf. (Plattsburg Barracks, Aug. 10.)

Maj. C. W. Miner, 6th Inf., will witness payment of troops on July roll. (Fort Thomas, Aug. 10.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Aug. 16, is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Coffin, 5th Art. (S. O. 188, D. E., Aug. 13.)

The following is the detail for the examining board to meet at Fort Leavenworth Sept. 15: Capt. John B. Kerr, 6th Cav.; H. A. Green, 20th Inf.; W. D. Beach, 3d Cav.; W. F. Lippitt, Jr., Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. B. H. Dutcher, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. E. M. Lewis, 20th Inf., recorder. The following officers will report for examination before the board: 1st Lieut. J. W. Watson and Percy B. Tripp, 10th Cav.; A. M. Fuller, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. W. T. Johnston, 10th Cav. (H. Q. A., Aug. 12.)

The leaves granted 1st Lieut. F. S. Strong, Adjt., 4th Art., and Asst. Surg. Charles Lynch are extended one month. The leave of Capt. W. L. Carpenter, 9th Inf., is extended two months. (H. Q. A., Aug. 12.)

A cable from Bangkok, Siam, announces that news has been received there of severe fighting at Muang Loc, on the right bank of the Mekong, the neutral zone between the French and Siamese. Details of the hostilities are wanting, but it is said some Siamese officials were taken prisoners by the French.

## CANDIDATES FOR COMMISSIONS.

Notwithstanding the fact that there are over seventy graduates of West Point holding commissions as additional 2d lieutenants, the entire class graduated last June numbering sixty-seven, being among these, orders to report at Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 1, for examination for promotion to the rank of 2d Lieutenant have been issued by the War Department for twelve privates and non-commissioned officers, who have successfully passed departmental preliminary examinations. Of the non-commissioned officers ordered for this examination one only is a son of a commissioned officer of the Army, Corp. Engelbert G. Ovenshine, Co. C, 23d Inf., son of Col. Samuel Ovenshine, 23d Inf. Corp. Ovenshine is 25 years of age, a native of Kansas, and enlisted April 2, 1894, at Fort Sheridan. Only one regiment presents more than one candidate for the competitive examination. This is the 2d Regiment of Infantry stationed at Fort Keogh, Mont., and the bright young non-commissioned officers who aspire to rise from its ranks are Corp. Charles S. Lincoln, of Co. B, and Corp. Samuel Curtis Vestal, of Co. E. Corp. Lincoln is distinguished as being the youngest of all the candidates. He is only 21 years old, a native of Iowa, and enlisted at Fort Omaha, in January, 1895. Corp. Vestal was born in Indiana, 24 years ago, and enlisted at Fort Omaha in August, 1895. Only two regiments of cavalry are represented by the candidates, the 1st and 4th Corp. Benj. P. Nichlin, Troop I, 1st Cav., is 24 years old, was born in Tennessee, and enlisted at Nashville two years ago. Pvt. Malcom Young, Troop G, 4th Cav., comes from Ohio. He is 25 years old, and is serving the second year of his first enlistment, having entered the service at Pittsburgh, Pa., in August, 1895. For several months past he has been the post schoolmaster at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. The artillery arm of the service presents one candidate, Pvt. Robert E. Wylie, of the 1st Artillery Band. Pvt. Wylie is the only candidate born on foreign soil. He is a native of British India, 24 years old, and enlisted at St. Francis Barracks, Fla., in 1895. Sergt. Patrick H. Mullan, Co. F, 4th Inf., was born 25 years ago in Indiana, and entered the service of the United States at Cincinnati, three years ago. Corp. T. H. R. McIntyre, Co. E, 5th Inf., enlisted at Fort McPherson, Ga., in 1895. He is 27 years old, and a native of Alabama. Corp. Richard H. McMaster, Co. D, 10th Inf., is also a native of the Sunny South. He was born in South Carolina, in 1873, and enlisted two years ago at Lynchburg, Va. Corp. John C. Barnard, Co. G, 21st Inf., is the oldest of the candidates, being 29 years of age. He is a Kentuckian and enlisted at Louisville in that State in 1895. The other candidates are 1st Sergt. Joseph D. Bradley, Co. D, 12th Inf., of Ohio, 25 years old, who has nearly completed the third year of his enlistment, and Sergt. Maj. James J. Heidt, 13th Inf., a Georgian, 24 years of age, who enlisted at Washington in 1894. Three other non-commissioned officers may also take the September examination at Leavenworth. Others are soldiers whose physical disabilities are the subject of investigation by the War Department. They are Sergt. Robert McCleave, 1st Inf.; Corp. Ralph A. Clay, Co. B, 5th Inf., and Pvt. S. W. Taliaferro (colored). The latter was prevented from taking his preliminary mental examination at the regular time some months ago, on account of his physical condition. He has since been allowed a second examination, the report of which has not yet reached the Department. While it is within the bounds of possibility for some of these ambitious and deserving young non-commissioned officers may receive a commission during the time that a successful acquittal of themselves at Fort Leavenworth insures their candidacy, it must be said that the outlook for their promotion is very gloomy with the long line of West Point graduates awaiting commissions as 2d Lieutenants in the various branches of the service.

## FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

A cloud of gloom again rests over the garrison. A bright young life has gone out, and from the midst of a happy family. Lieut. Daniel Duncan was drowned while bathing in the lake on Sunday afternoon. He, with his brother, Lieut. George Duncan, sister-in-law and his sister, Miss Fannie Duncan, went to bathe just in front of the second loop of officers' quarters. He swam out into deep water with Mr. Robert Hall and Aubrey Lippincott. As they were coming in again he was seized by cramps, and was unable to swim to shore. His companions caught him and called for help, but though they struggled with all the strength they had left, they were exhausted after a long swim. Lieut. Duncan was a large, heavy man, and both the others were small and slight. They were unable to keep him above the surface until others got to them with a plank. After he had disappeared they dived many times, but were unable to find him, and though very soon several officers reached the spot, and after a few moments scores of soldiers, who swam and dived for over two hours, they could not find him. It is thought there are large cold springs near the place, and the undertow was known to be very strong. The effort was continued all night. Large fires were lighted on the beach; men swam and dived, and the lifeboat dragged all round and up and down the shore. Monday, a diver from Chicago was sent for, and he hunted the bottom, with armor on, but all to no purpose, and up to the present time (Tuesday noon) no trace of him has been found.

To prevent any interruption in the course of the torpedo boat flotilla, Acting Secretary Roosevelt is preparing instructions for the guidance of its senior officer, Lieut. W. W. Kimball, which will enable him to maneuver his force without reference to any other vessels.

On the return to Washington early next month of Secretary Alger favorable action is expected on the application of Capt. Gilbert P. Cotton, 1st Art., for retirement under the 30 years' service law. On account of the very slow promotion in this branch of the service there is a disposition to retire artillery officers as fast as practicable with justice to the officer. There are now in the artillery arm of the service 1st Lieutenants who have been in the service nearly 35 years.

Contracts for the proposed barracks for a new one-company post at Puget Sound will not be awarded until pending litigation regarding a site can be settled. No more troops will be ordered to Fort Yellowstone until the new barracks are completed. It is doubtful whether a headquarters will be established there, but the post commander, Col. S. B. M. Young, whose rank now entitles him to a headquarters, will possibly be transferred to a headquarters post when an opportunity presents itself.

We publish under our Army heading, a synopsis of circular 16, issued from the Headquarters of the Army, dated July 28, 1897, which gives the adaptation of the

manual for the service magazine rifle, caliber .30, to the Springfield rifle, caliber .45, now being issued to the National Guard. We shall publish this modified manual in pamphlet form, together with the modifications in the Manual of Arms for the .30 caliber rifle, and of the Infantry Drill Regulations and Manual of Guard Duty prescribed under orders from the War Department, June 17, 1895. The price of the pamphlet will be 25 cents per copy; \$15 per hundred, or \$100 per thousand.

## PERSONALS.

Lieut. A. S. Fleming, 4th U. S. Art., on leave, is visiting at 1357 East Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

The President has appointed Lewis J. Connelly a gunner, and Joel D. Griffin a carpenter in the Navy.

Col. and Mrs. M. V. Sheridan, U. S. A., have been enjoying the ocean breeze at Atlantic City this week.

Lieut. C. C. Smith, 2d U. S. Cav., was a visitor at Fort Leavenworth this week en route from Arizona to Fort Riley.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Le Roy Eltinge, 4th Cav., to Miss Effie Barrera Trotter, daughter of the late Col. F. Eugene Trotter.

President McKinley and party visited John Brown's grave in the Adirondacks, near Lake Placid, on Aug. 11, and afterwards returned to Plattsburg.

Lieut. D. P. Menefee, U. S. N., with his wife and child, arrived in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 5, from San Diego, and registered at the Occidental.

Lieut. Col. D. L. Huntington, Deputy Surg. Gen., U. S. A., delegate to the International Medical Congress at Moscow, this month, will also attend in September the conference at Brussels, on hygiene and sanitary matters.

Maj. D. W. Lockwood, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is accompanying Col. G. L. Gillespie, C. E., on a tour of inspection along the New England coast, in lighthouse steamer Myrtle. The steamer arrived at Bar Harbor, Aug. 9.

The Lebanon (Tenn.) "Democrat" commends very highly the successful efforts of Lieut. Chas. Gerhardt, 8th U. S. Inf., on duty at Cumberland University, in having a large flagpole erected in front of the new university building.

Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is spending an enjoyable vacation at his home on the New England Coast. In his absence Comdr. E. W. Dickens is efficiently performing the duties of Acting Chief of the Navigation Bureau.

Gen. Samuel Breck, who will soon succeed Gen. Rugles as Adjutant General of the Army, will then be the last, on the active list, of the officers of the Adjutant General's Department who served in that department during the war. He was appointed to it from the artillery in 1861.

Col. R. G. Rutherford, U. S. A. (retired), with Mrs. Rutherford and their son, Mr. R. G. Rutherford, Jr., have been at "The Alleghany," Glen Bridge, Va., and have now gone to "Dublin Gap," White Sulphur Springs, near Newville, Pa., where they will spend the balance of the season.

The following have been appointed cadets at the Military Academy at West Point: Birchie O. Mahaffy, Texarkana (4th District), Tex.; Otto Richardson, Alternate, Paris (4th District), Tex.; John R. McGinnis, Cleveland (21st District), Ohio; Nathan H. Strief, Alternate, Cleveland (21st District), Ohio.

Lieut. L. D. Greene, 7th Inf., has been the guest of Mr. James C. Hamlin, of Portland, Me., on his schooner yacht Beatrice, for the past fortnight, cruising on the New England coast, and made the run with the New York Yacht Club on their great ocean race from Vineyard Haven to Bar Harbor.

Col. and Asst. Surg. Gen. Wm. H. Forwood, U. S. A., who has been visiting the military and private hospitals at Athens, is now in Constantinople, where he is the recipient of much attention from Turkish army surgeons. He expects to attend the opening of the International Medical Congress at Moscow, Aug. 19.

Miss Bessie de W. Ward, daughter of Col. Thomas Ward, of the Adjutant General's Office; Miss Mason and Miss Edith Butler, of Detroit; Miss Foraker, daughter of Senator Foraker, and Miss Louise Desher, of Columbus, O., who have been in Europe the past year, returned to this country last week on the Britannic.

Navy officers lately visiting in New York City are: Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Potter, Park Avenue; Surg. Frank Anderson, Lieut. E. F. Qualtrough, Startevant; Commo. J. H. Gilles, Grand; Paymr. T. J. Cowie, Capt. J. H. Sands, Astor House; Lieut. Comdr. Leonard Cheney, Hoffman House; P. A. Engr. DeWitt C. Redgrave, St. Cloud.

The friends of Maj. C. W. Raymond, U. S. Engineers, have been congratulating him on the distinguished honor paid him by the President in appointing him as the Army member of that very important scientific body, the Deep Waterways Commission. Maj. Raymond has the enviable reputation of being one of the most able and distinguished officers of the Corps of Engineers.

Tuesday, 10th inst., was the thirty-sixth anniversary of the battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., and on Monday began a reunion lasting several days of the Blue and Gray at Springfield, Mo., the battle having taken place ten miles south of the city. Although the committee of arrangements had decided that no Confederate flag should appear in any procession, one was carried on Monday in a parade, alongside of the Union flag and was greeted all along the line with cheers. The gathering was very enthusiastic and one of the largest ever known in the State.

Gen. and Mrs. Nelson A. Miles and Capt. Maus were registered at the Victoria, at Karlsbad, Bohemia, July 18. The General and his Aide-de-Camp expected to leave for Russia on Aug. 2, Mrs. Miles remaining at Karlsbad to take the waters. Col. and Mrs. J. W. Clous arrived at Karlsbad on the 29th of July, from Bayreuth, where they attended the Wagner opera festival. They expect to remain in Karlsbad for three weeks. Lieut. L. C. Andrews, 3d U. S. Cav., and Capt. Henry Claus, of Troop C, N. Y. National Guard are also at Karlsbad. The former entertained at dinner on the evening of July 30, at Grand Hotel Pupp, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Capt. Maus, Col. and Mrs. Clous and Capt. Claus.

An interesting ceremony took place, Aug. 11, at the headquarters of the George G. Meade Post, in Philadelphia. Baron Robert von Konig, former officer of the Austrian army, was mustered into the post and became a comrade of the G. A. R., because of his two years' service on the staff of General Sigel in the Civil War. Baron von Konig was one of four young Austrian army officers who came to this country in 1862 on special leave, and who fought with the Northern armies. Of the four, all but Baron von Konig fell in battle. It was proposed to muster him into the post some months ago, but when he learned that an oath of allegiance to the United States was required he deferred the honor pending permission from his government. For the past three months he has been visiting the Southern States and Mexico, and in the meantime he has received the desired permission.



Capt. W. B. Reynolds, 14th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Reynolds are visiting at Newburyport, Mass.

Paymaster C. W. Littlefield, U. S. Navy, is a recent guest at the Ocean House, Newport, R. I.

Post Chaplain Joseph E. Irish, U. S. A., has been placed on the retired list on account of age.

Gen. W. M. Graham, U. S. A., has returned to San Antonio from a pleasant visit to posts on the Rio Grande.

Lieut. Col. J. B. Babcock, Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. A., is a recent transfer from the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion to the California Commandery.

Capt. Daniel T. Wells, 8th Inf., U. S. A., having been reported physically disqualified for promotion by reason of disability incident to the service, has been placed on the retired list with the rank of Major.

The approaching marriage is announced in London of Capt. Arthur Hay, a brother of the Earl of Erroll and a Captain in the 2d Battalion of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to Hermione, daughter of Mrs. Schenley, of Pittsburg, Pa.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are Lieut. C. P. George, Lieut. C. C. Jameson, Capt. A. G. Hammond, Lieut. W. T. Johnston, Lieut. C. P. Russ, Maj. A. L. Wagner, Grand Hotel; Capt. G. F. Cooke, Gilsey House; Lieut. J. L. Chamberlain, Holland House; Lieut. D. Price, Grand Union.

Lieut. Czeipek, of the Austrian Army, has invented and tested by actual service, a folding bicycle, which can be easily carried for an hour on a man's shoulder, and can be put together again ready for riding in 30 seconds. The bicycle and knapsack weigh only 14 kilograms, and yet it is said to be as strong as the ordinary bicycle.

A Reuter telegram from Rome says that Capt. Cei, of the Bersaglieri, has invented a rifle by which it is claimed that 80 shots can be fired in a minute without the weapon being removed from the shoulder. Two of the rifles are now being made at the Royal Small Arms Factory at Terni with a view to testing the invention.

Lieut. Col. Francis Edmond Lacey, 3d U. S. Inf., who was retired for age on Aug. 8, entered the service in 1858, enlisting in the 2d U. S. Infantry, in which regiment he was commissioned a 2d Lieutenant in 1862. During the war he served with efficiency and gallantry, receiving the brevet of Captain for his gallantry at Gettysburg. He attained the grade of Lieutenant Colonel this year.

Miss Catharine Lacey, daughter of Lieut. Col. F. E. Lacey, U. S. A., was married Aug. 4 at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to Lieut. Frank S. Cocheu, 12th U. S. Inf. A large number of the friends of the young couple were present including the ladies of the garrison, and the officers in full dress uniform. The young couple started on their wedding tour at 8.30 p. m., going to Chicago, where they will remain a few days and from there take a trip around the northern lakes. They will be "at home" to their friends at Fort Niobrara, Neb., after Aug. 15.

The California Commandery of the Loyal Legion, in an obituary notice of the late H. A. Du Bois, formerly Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., recounts his military services and says: "He resigned April 1, 1868, and for nearly thirty years past has been one of the leading physicians of San Rafael, Cal., and was highly regarded by all who knew him. Since the war his health has never been robust, for like very many others, he left on the banks of the Chickahominy many years of useful life which would have been his but for the disease, caused by those terrible days in the swamps of Virginia."

Lieut. G. L. Burnett, U. S. A., retired, residing at Malvern, Pa., has recently been awarded a medal of honor for most distinguished gallantry, accompanied by a letter from Secretary of War Alger, which says: "At Cuchillo Negro, N. M., Aug. 16, 1881, this officer, then 2d Lieutenant, 9th U. S. Cavalry, and present with his troop, which had been ordered to 'fall back,' saved the life of a dismounted soldier who was in imminent danger of being cut off. Lieut. Burnett alone galloped quickly to the assistance of the man, under a heavy fire, and escorted him to a place of safety, his horse being shot twice in the action."

The marriage of Miss Katharine Corbin, daughter of Col. H. C. Corbin, of the Adjutant General's Department, U. S. A., and Mr. William Usher Parsons, of New York, will be celebrated in the chapel at Governors Island at 4.30 p. m., Sept. 7 next. The wedding will be a very quiet one, only the family and intimate friends being invited. Mr. Parsons having lately entered the law office of Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, will only take a wedding trip of a few weeks, when the young couple will return to New York to reside and he to take up his professional work, in which he is deeply interested. His friends predict marked success in his career. Mr. Parsons is a Yale man of 1895, and his family is one of much prominence in New York.

Reports from India show that the behavior of the British troops in the Tochi affair was excellent. Lieut. Col. Bunny, 1st Sikhs, though mortally wounded, almost immediately the tribesmen opened fire, managed to issue orders under which the retirement from the neighborhood of the towers and walls of the village was effected. The men had to fall back two miles as no defensive position offered, but thereafter they quite held their own against the attack. Shortness of ammunition alone compelled further retirement, but this was made without disorder. Lieut. Cruickshank, of No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery, was having lunch with the other officers of the escort and watching a sword dance which had been provided by the treacherous Maliks to distract their attention. He immediately ran to his two guns, which were close to the village tower from which the fire was coming, and was giving his orders and encouraging his men, when he was shot through the arm and fell. He rose again, however, but was almost immediately hit a second time and died instantaneously, being shot through the heart. His men brought his body off with them when they retired.

The "United Service Gazette" says: "Disappointment is the prevailing sentiment in connection with this year's naval maneuvers, for they are thought to be singularly devoid of any practical strategic or tactical lessons. The authorities are receiving more than their usual share of blame. It is admitted that in the Channel Fleet the 2d division hardly played the game, but it is strongly argued that the instructions which permitted Admiral Fellowes to do what he did are at least as much in fault as the gallant Admiral. Again, it is regarded as a great error for the Admiralty to have set one squadron to catch another of equal speed, with the consequence that the success of the 1st division of the Reserve Fleet was as much due to chance as to anything. Though the 1st division cruisers found the enemy they could not follow him to his rendezvous and ascertain whether he was steering for Berehaven or Falmouth. Admiral Domville was absolutely precluded, by the fact that the two divisions were equal in speed, from waiting for such information before deciding which of the two ports to defend. A matter that is considered to urgently require immediate attention is the determination of the practical, as opposed to the nominal, speed of our various warships."

Lieut. Col. G. B. Russell, 14th U. S. Inf., on sick leave, is at present at Plymouth, Mass.

Lieut. Col. Adna R. Chaffee, 3d U. S. Cav., arrived at Fort Riley, Kan., early in the week.

Lieut. Andrew Hero, Jr., 4th U. S. Art., and bride are now abroad touring Europe by bicycle.

Capt. A. P. Blocksom, 6th U. S. Cav., rejoined at Fort Myer, Va., Aug. 12 from a short leave.

Capt. H. E. Tutherly, 1st U. S. Cav., spent this week in camp with Vermont troops at Chester.

Capt. E. R. Hills, 5th U. S. Art., on leave from Fort Hamilton, N. Y., is visiting at Medina, Ohio.

Maj. G. B. Rodney, 4th U. S. Art., commandant of Fort McHenry, Md., rejoined there Aug. 10 from a short leave.

Capt. W. C. Langfitt, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has rejoined at Willets Point, N. Y., from a few weeks' leave.

Lieut. D. B. Devore, 23d U. S. Inf., an Ohioan, has entered upon his special duties in the office of Secretary of War Alger.

Capt. L. V. Caziarc, 2d U. S. Art., on a two months' leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is spending it with his family at Bath, Me.

Gen. H. C. Merriam has now got comfortably settled at Vancouver Barracks, and is enjoying his new surroundings and command.

Mr. Vincent F. Sokol of Department Headquarters, Governors Island, left Brooklyn this week, on his bicycle, to visit relatives in Baltimore.

Lieut. J. J. O'Connell, 21st U. S. Inf., has rejoined at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., from a three weeks' leave taken for the benefit of his health.

Mrs. Wm. Spencer and her young daughter, Miss Emma Spencer, were visitors at the Woman's building of the Nashville (Tenn.) Exposition recently.

Lieut. J. H. Parker, 13th U. S. Inf., left Fort Niagara, N. Y., this week to spend a short leave with friends before joining at Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 1.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, accompanied by Lieut. L. H. Strother, A. D. C., left New York early in the week on an inspection tour along the New England coast.

Col. H. C. Corbin, Adjt. Gen., Department of the East, rejoined at Governors Island Aug. 11 from a pleasant visit to Bar Harbor, Me., and the New England coast.

Capt. E. L. Randall and J. C. F. Tillson and Lieut. C. C. Clark rejoined this week at Fort McPherson, Ga., from a pleasant visit to Fort Barrancas and Pensacola, Fla.

Col. W. H. Powell, 9th U. S. Inf., visited the encampment of Iowa troops at Fort Dodge this week and from there goes to Washington, Iowa, to encamp with troops there.

Lieut. P. M. Kessler, 3d U. S. Art., is visiting at 2032 North Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind., and will leave there early in September to join his regiment on the Pacific coast.

Brig. Gen. Peter C. Doyle, 4th Brigade, N. G. N. Y., is grand marshal of the G. A. R. parade to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 25, and Lieut. J. K. Thompson, 23d U. S. Inf., is chief of staff.

The death of Capt. F. W. Thibaut, 6th U. S. Inf., promotes 1st Lieut. C. G. Morton, of that regiment to a Captaincy. Capt. Morton is at present on duty with Maine troops with station at Portland.

The London correspondent of the New York "Times" says that "when a British official is specially anxious to do nothing and shelve some weighty matter he does it most effectually by giving the matter his serious consideration."

Col. H. S. Hawkins, 20th U. S. Inf., is on a few weeks' visit to Monmouth Springs, Yellowstone Park, his son, Lieut. Hawkins, 4th Cav., being stationed at Fort Yellowstone. During his absence from Fort Leavenworth, Lieut. Col. Loyd Wheaton is in command.

The Nicaragua Canal Commission, consisting of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, Capt. O. M. Carter, C. E., and Civil Engr. Lewis M. Haupt, met in the Army building, New York, Aug. 6 and elected Admiral Walker president. No date was set for a future meeting.

The engagement is announced of Miss Julia Metcalf, of Baltimore, to Dr. Charles Nicoll Bancker Camac, of Philadelphia, who is attached to the medical staff of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Miss Metcalf is a daughter of Capt. H. Metcalf, U. S. A., and a grandniece of the late Admiral Farragut.

A medal of honor has been awarded to Peter Rafferty of New York City for gallant conduct at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862, while private in the 69th New York Regiment. Rafferty was wounded, but kept on fighting, was wounded several times, and did not stop shooting at the enemy until some of them captured him.

The engagement is announced of Dr. B. K. Rachford, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Gretchen L. Wherry, daughter of Col. William M. Wherry, Lieutenant Colonel 2d Infantry, and the marriage is to take place at Fort Harrison, Mont., Sept. 7 next. Only the family and nearest friends to be present. No cards will be issued.

Col. Guy V. Henry and his command of the 3d Cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen have spent the week in camp with Vermont troops at Chester and professionally and socially have had a good time of it. The regular Army has every reason to be proud of the manner in which its representatives at Chester have upheld the good name of the service.

Adjt. Gen. Wright, of Iowa, in recent orders, referring to the detail of Col. William H. Powell, 9th Inf., U. S. A., to attend the annual encampment of the Iowa National Guard, says: "Col. Powell was the first Army officer to serve in this capacity with the Iowa National Guard, having been detailed for that duty in 1883, when he was a Captain in the 4th Infantry. He had much to do with the early organization and instruction of the Iowa National Guard, and the forming of the military code that has governed the military forces of the State with very little change. Our old time friend returns to us with the full rank of Colonel in the United States Army; he is heartily congratulated, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly."

William Henry Bishop, the novelist, describing San Sebastian, the famous Spanish watering place, in the September "Scribner's," pictures the boy King of Spain at play on the beach: "It is not every day you can see a King of Spain wading about barefoot and digging in the sand, and the sight is worth while. He goes out upon a small platform mounted on two wheels, and, letting down a tin bucket, dips up small puddles of water. His grave tutor, General Sanchez, sometimes leads him by the hand, but often, too, he goes alone. He brings back the water and pours it into a foot tub they have brought him, and which he is trying to fill. Once Maria Teresa is very near it, and he throws it about her feet, as if to duck her. She jumps and dances away, chattering and laughing, and her white teeth are distinguishable by a gleam of brightness, even at a distance."

Maj. Geo. R. Smith, Paymr. U. S. A., left New York City, Aug. 9, on a short vacation.

Maj. D. T. Wells, U. S. A., retired from active service, Aug. 7, is residing at 1300 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., is a recent caller upon President McKinley at Bluff Point, near Plattsburg, N. Y.

Maj. L. M. Maus, Surg. U. S. A., arrived at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Aug. 8, and took charge of the Medical Department of that post.

Maj. Otis W. Pollock, 24th Inf., to whose long and honorable service we referred last week, was duly retired for age on Aug. 7.

Gen. H. C. Merriam has selected as one of his Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. W. S. Graves, of his old regiment, the 7th Infantry, a bright young officer of eight years' service.

There are but two more retirements for age in the line in 1897, that of Lieut. Col. James Jackson, 4th Cav., on Nov. 21, and Lieut. Col. Clarence E. Bennett, 11th Inf., on Dec. 24.

Police Commissioner Avery D. Andrews, of New York, formerly of the Army, and son-in-law of Lieut. Gen. Schofield, who has had an attack of diphtheria, is convalescent.

Capt. E. F. Willcox, 6th U. S. Cav., has arrived in Denver and reported to his brother, who is Adjutant General of Colorado, for duty with the National Guard of that State.

Troy, N. Y., is now ready to receive, with fitting honors, the veterans who will assemble there Aug. 20 and 21, to take part in the 28th annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

Lieut. F. S. Strong, Adjt. 4th U. S. Art., whose present address is 45 Rue de Clichy, Paris, France, was expected home towards the end of August, but may not now return until well on in September.

The twelfth annual National Encampment of the Union Veteran Legion will be held at Columbus, O., Sept. 22, 23 and 24, 1897, in the Auditorium building, East Broad street. The opening session will be held at 10 a. m. Wednesday, Sept. 22.

Cadets Oscar D. Duncan, Needham L. Jones and Ensign C. F. Snow, U. S. N., who have been guests of Col. Dalton E. Young at Fair Lawn, Newport, R. I., were entertained on the evening of Aug. 8 at Carl Berger's by Col. Young, where Congressman Melville Bull and Gunner Charles Morgan joined the party.

The many friendly declarations of veterans of the Confederate Army that a most hospitable welcome awaits the veterans of the Union Army, make it extremely probable that the approaching G. A. R. encampment at Buffalo will fix upon Richmond, Va., as the place for the next National Encampment of the order.

Lieut. M. K. Barroll, 3d U. S. Art., has been selected by Col. Miller as Regimental Adjutant in succession to Lieut. C. T. Menoher. Lieut. Barroll is a graduate of the artillery school and an officer of high ability. This takes him from Alcatraz Island to Angel Island, Cal. Lieut. Menoher taking his place at the former post.

The death, Aug. 7, at Claremont, N. H., of Mrs. Colvocoresses, widow of Capt. G. M. Colvocoresses, recalls the fact that the deceased officer was mysteriously murdered at Bridgeport, Conn., June 3, 1872, and that no clue to the murder has ever been discovered. The deceased lady leaves one son, Lieut. Geo. P. Colvocoresses, U. S. N.

A medal of honor has been bestowed upon Lieut. Col. J. H. Patterson, 22d Inf., at Fort Crook, Neb. At the Wilderness in May, 1864, Col. Patterson, then 1st Lieut. 11th U. S. Infantry, picked up and carried for several hundred yards, a wounded officer of his regiment who was helpless, and would otherwise have been burned in the woods.

James Mullens, an ordinary seaman on board the U. S. S. Boston, has been sentenced by Mr. Hunter Sharp, Acting U. S. Consul at Kobe, to 60 days' imprisonment, for obstructing the police while in the execution of their duty. The man was tipsy and threw a policeman into the water, after which he drew the constable's sword and brandished it.

Rev. Theo. Ledyard Cuyler, speaking of a clergyman who was obliged to give up his pulpit, simply because he was approaching threescore, says: "Many others as good and as gifted as he are shelved from the pastorate on account of an arbitrary and abominable law of limitations that is applied to no other calling, secular or sacred, but the Christian ministry." Dr. Cuyler evidently overlooks the Navy and Army, in which the law of retirement for age prevails.

Lieut. R. P. Davis, 2d U. S. Art., who has served a tour of duty in the department of chemistry, at West Point, and latterly as assistant professor, is packing up his household effects for shipment to Fort Monroe. The Lieutenant was an ardent worker in his department, and an enthusiastic lover and skillful player of tennis, golf and whist. His cleverness at these games will be greatly missed by the respective clubs of which he was a devotee.—News of the Highlands, Aug. 7.

Civilized nations have been profoundly disturbed this week by the news that Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister of Spain, was assassinated Aug. 8 at Santa Agueda by an anarchist. The murderer fired three shots, one of which struck the Premier in the forehead and another in the chest. The wounded man fell dying at the feet of his wife, lingered in agony for two hours and passed away with the cry of "Long Live Spain," which were the last words upon his lips. The assassin was arrested.

Truly a policeman's life in Sweden must be a happy one. A Stockholm correspondent writes: "To enter the force he must pass an examination equivalent to that for a B. A. degree (a good many members, indeed, are duly qualified barristers or solicitors), but then his troubles are over. His quarters will bear comparison with a well-conducted club. Pictures, books, arm-chairs, hot and cold baths, pianos and singing lessons are provided, and each of the nine districts of the city communicate with all the others by telephone and by an ingenious code of electric bell signals. The uniforms are as neat and handsome as those of Army officers."

The retirement for age, Aug. 7, of Maj. O. W. Pollock, 24th Inf., and Aug. 8 of Lieut. Col. F. E. Lacey, 3d Inf., causes the following promotions in the Infantry Arm: Maj. A. A. Harbach, 18th, to Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. D. T. Wells, 8th, to Major; Capt. W. H. Clapp, 16th, to Major, vice Wells, to be retired as soon as promoted; Capt. Chas. Keller, 2d, to Major; 1st Lieut. W. A. Mercer, 8th, to Captain; 1st Lieut. William Lassiter, 16th, to Captain; 1st Lieut. Abner Pickering, 2d, to Captain; 2d Lieut. Chas. Miller, 11th, to 1st Lieutenant; 2d Lieut. J. R. Seyburn, 24th, to 1st Lieutenant; 2d Lieut. J. G. Ord, 18th, to 1st Lieutenant; 2d Lieut. A. D. Niskern, 20th Inf. (One of these promotions of 2d Lieutenants is caused by the death, Aug. 7, of Capt. F. W. Thibaut, 6th Inf.) Addl. 2d Lieuts. F. E. Johnston, 1st; C. H. Miller, 18th; H. B. Fiske, 14th; and A. S. Conklin, 21st, to 2d Lieutenants.



## INCREASE OF NAVY ENGINEERS.

Clinton, La., July 31, 1897.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

I trust I shall not be thought guilty of wilfully imposing upon your open columns, but the interest I have taken in the late discussions and agitations on the increase of the Engineer Division of the Navy prompts me to offer several reflections on that subject. I have read the recommendations of the various college presidents and the numerous bills on the establishment of naval experiment stations. I do not consider myself as possessing any extensive knowledge of naval affairs, but there are some few facts relative thereto which present themselves very forcibly.

In the first place, an Army or Navy organization should be homogeneous; it should be composed of men who have pursued the identical course of study; who have come up from the ranks; who are at all times and under all circumstances certain of their rank and standing; who are steeped and saturated with the customs and traditions of the service; who have removed far from them all elements which tend toward jealousy in official relations. Hence, the proposed scheme of Naval Experiment Stations, even though directed by naval experts, would tend to destroy that unity and homogeneity which is so characteristic of the Navy.

In the second place, there can be no reason why the Congressional districts should not receive the same representation in the Navy as in the Army, as to appointments. Under the present arrangement, all things being equal, in a space of twelve years the Naval Academy graduates but two men to each three for the Army. During the last two years of the naval course, the two-year cruise, the young midshipman is practically in active service, on the completion of which he receives his certificate, which might have been given as well after the completion of the regular four-year course. While upon this two-year cruise his Congressional district is practically unrepresented, or rather is not represented at the Academy, and in view of the lack of officers in the Engineer Division (or even in the line), a large, or the desired, increase might be regularly had by the appointment of naval cadets immediately after the completion of the four-year course by their predecessors. Not only would the Navy be thereby increased, but the two academies would receive an equal number of appointees from the districts. This method I consider the solution of the predicament now existing in the Engineer Division. Special inducements should be offered to enter this branch, and if not satisfactory, mandatory assignment should be made thereto.

The practice of successive reappointment, on inexcusable failure, is a blot on the naval escutcheon, and a reflection of the Congressman and appointee, and an outrage on young naval aspirants. The regulation requiring the retracing of the entire course, on failure and reappointment, cannot have any grounds for existence, and is not only humiliating and demoralizing, but an outrage on worthy young naval candidates. The cadet so failing, on reappointment, should be remanded to the next lower class. The Navy should be, and is, active, well manned, homogeneous, and conservative. That it may always remain such is the greatest desire of a Republican people.

LEIGH S. BOYD.

## THE IOWA AND HER OFFICERS.

Miss Minna Irving, in an article in the "Midland Monthly" for August, on "The Queen of the Navy," the United States warship Iowa, says: "Sailors are inclined to be superstitious, and even an intelligent body of tars like the U. S. Navy watch a new vessel eagerly for signs indicating that the 'powers that sit up aloft' have singled out a ship for good or ill luck. For instance, Jack has decided that the Texas is 'hoodooed' and to that mysterious influence ascribes the series of accidents that have befallen her. He cannot clearly assign any reason why she is hoodooed, any more than he can explain why he considers a clergyman aboard ship the unluckiest thing that can happen to a vessel—unless it be two clergymen. But seafaring men say that the Iowa is a lucky ship, and will sail safely over reefs and sandbars, and ride great storms with little damage to her mighty hull and complex machinery." The State of Iowa has every reason to be proud of its magnificent namesake, for even when compared with H. M. S. Royal Sovereign, the largest warship ever constructed, the Iowa comes off with flying colors. Considerable interest has been felt in naval circles over the torpedo arrangements of the Iowa, and naval authorities have differed widely on this point. The "Journal of the Society of American Naval Engineers" for 1892, states, on page 813, that "there will be seven torpedo tubes, and provision for resisting torpedo attack will take the form of steel ring nets carried by swinging booms."

I am glad to be able to say that I have consulted Mr. Henry Cramp on this subject, and can definitely settle the vexed question by quoting his own words: "The Iowa is not provided with torpedo netting. In fact, that device may be considered obsolete; experience in foreign navies having demonstrated that its possible utility is more than counterbalanced by its weight, unwieldiness, and bad effect on the speed and maneuvering power of the ship when spread under way. She has four torpedo tubes, two on each broadside; the after pair being just abaft the engine room hatchway, and the forward pair just forward of the fore smokestack. There is a torpedo tube port in the bow, but it is not and probably never will be used, the experience of torpedo practice in earlier vessels having shown that when the ship is moving at any considerable speed the torpedo on being ejected from the bow port is likely to tumble and be overruled, which in action with the torpedo charged would produce more danger to the ship itself than to the enemy." In the days of Admiral Farragut, and of the immortal Lawrence, it was to personal bravery that a naval officer must look for promotion, but in these "piping times of peace" it is brain that wins the laurel. People at Annapolis, where Capt. Sampson was for many years superintendent of the Naval Academy, remember the Captain as a student, a grave and thoughtful man, the type you would instinctively trust in time of danger, clear-headed and cool, foreseeing emergencies and fully prepared to meet them. Lieut. Comdr. Raymond P. Rogers will be his executive. Lieut. Comdr. Rogers was chief of the intelligence office at the Naval Department from 1885 to 1889, and navigator of the Chicago from that year until 1892, when he became naval attaché at the Embassy in Paris and St. Petersburg, from which post he has recently been ordered home to duty on the new battleship. He is a son of the late Adm. C. R. P. Rogers. Mr. C. W. Rae will be Chief Engineer, and Lieut. H. M. Witzel senior officer of the watch.

## ON THE ASIATIC STATION.

Yokohama, Japan, July 7, 1897.

Monday, July 5, was generally observed as a holiday in Yokohama. At 9:30 a game of baseball commenced between the Olympia and the Y. C. and A. C. clubs. It was very interesting all through, and the opinion of all was that it was about the most even and closely contested game ever played in Yokohama. Mr. Dodderidge of the Olympia officiated as umpire, while Mr. G. E. Rice looked after the scores, which were as follows:

Innings.—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Y. C. & C. A.	3	3	0	4	4	0	0	1	x—15
Olympia.	1	0	2	5	4	2	0	0	—14

At 10 a. m. N. W. Melvor, Consul General of the United States, at Kanagawa, held a reception at the Consulate General, where all were welcome. At 11 a. m., Admiral McNair and officers were at home on the U. S. F. S. Olympia, and at noon a national salute was fired by all the men-of-war in harbor; besides the Olympia, the French flagship Bayard and H. B. M. S. Grafton were present. These ships were not only dressed, but their officers visited the Olympia, and members of their ships company took part in the sports, and carried off several prizes. During both the morning and afternoon, the Olympia was thronged with guests from the shore. To say that the vessel was dressed for the occasion would be putting it on light. Besides bunting, she was covered with flowers and evergreens in many pretty devices, while between her smokestacks a pretty and artistic waterfall had been erected. As to the reception on board, very little can be said, except that it was such as officers and men of the U. S. Navy love to extend to their guests on such occasions.

During the afternoon the sports were held. There were competitors from the British and French men-of-war in port in most of the events, which were all carried out in good fellowship. The Olympia marines won the race for 12-oared cutters, against Firemen. The Olympia's boat won the contest between 10-oared crafts of the same class; the same vessel won in the race for whalers. A tug-of-war between sailors and coal passers of the ship resulted in favor of the latter. "Skuse," a Grafton man, won in the swimming race. The boxing contest was also won by a Grafton man. Fremgen was best man in the "go-as-you-please." Epps and Deutrot won the dough in the "cake walk," and Petersen capped the "greasy pole." The "high jump" Ferguson made, while on the "horizontal bar," M. Ferimee, of the Bayard, played a lone hand. After the sports, there was dancing to the music of the Olympia band, M. Vallfucco, leader. The proceedings wound up with the "Star Spangled Banner" by all on board. At the time that all of this was going on Yokohama's cricketers were having a lively time against a team mostly from the Grafton, the home team winning by over two hundred runs.

The Yokohama Yacht Club had their usual Fourth of July races on the 5th, but only for the 39 and 26 rating classes: The 39-raters' race for the "Fourth of July Cup" was started at 11 a. m. This cup was presented by the U. S. Minister, and won by Mary. The race was finished at about 4:30. In the evening the display of fireworks were witnessed by about all of the foreign population. The night was grand. The Olympia and Grafton were beautifully lit up with rows of lamps, the Olympia in rainbow fashion and the Grafton showing the outline of her masts. Many of the yachts were also illuminated. The set pieces exhibited on barges in the harbor off the Grand Hotel were very effective, and the sky fireworks about the best seen here for a long time. Altogether, it must be said that the day was well celebrated, and all pronounced it a success.

J. S. L.

## PROMOTIONS FROM THE RANKS.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 2, 1897.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

In common with many others, who, like myself, were soldiers in the past, and for many years have been regular readers of the "Journal," I have read with much interest the communication from "Old Soldier," which appeared in a recent issue of the "Journal" and the various replies and articles in reference to the same which have followed. We have discussed the matter pretty freely among ourselves, and are reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the "Journal" is not the friend and advocate of the enlisted man that we have for so many years believed it to be, especially after reading the article (presumably an editorial) in your issue of July 24, "Enlisting for a Commission." I had been much impressed with the truth and force of "Old Soldier's" statement, not that they were altogether new or unknown, but because nobody had ever before seemed to care enough about the enlisted men of the Army to say a word in their favor. In the article referred to, "Enlisting for a Commission," I fail to find a single point successfully made against "Old Soldier's" statements. In fact, nothing, except an arraignment of the War Department for its interpretation and enforcement of law and regulations, and of some commanding officer or other (unknown) for alleged kindness and indulgence to "candidates," the whole force and tenor of the article appearing to be nothing more or less than an argument in favor of establishing a military aristocracy in the Army, into whose sacred and exclusive circle, no enlisted man, no matter how great his merit, or how deserving he may be, can ever hope to enter. The son of a negro ward politician, who has a "pull," and who passes through West Point, presumably giving more "tone" to the service than the presence of some young fellow, the son possibly of an old and worthy officer, who, having no political influence, and thereby debared from West Point, pluckily enlists, and works his way up.

The examinations, both mental and physical, to which the "candidates" are now subjected, are already sufficiently harsh and exacting without the additional or increased severity which you so kindly recommend, and which if adopted, would admirably serve to defeat the very object which Congress doubtless had in view when offering some encouragement and inducement to the young men of the country to enlist, and as "brawn" rather than "brains" appears to be the sine qua non nowadays, one cannot help thinking what a poor showing such great captains and leaders as Caesar, Napoleon, Wellington, Nelson, Louis XIV, Prince Eugene and other "lightweights" of history, would have stood before an examining board of the present day. Whether the wise laws enacted by Congress, which have had the effect of bringing into the rank and file of the Army a new and superior class of men, have proved a practical failure or not, I leave to regimental and company officers to say. From personal experience and observation, I should say decidedly not.

Do not understand me as attacking West Point, for nothing is further from my mind. I have known and served with too many of its sons not to respect and esteem them most highly, besides their positions are assured. They are all right anyhow, and need no defence. Having long since returned to private life, I have

no personal interest in the matter one way or the other, but I have lived long enough and seen enough of the people of this country to know that as a rule they are believers in fair play. They also have an idea that the Army belongs to the country and not the country to the Army. At present there is unquestionably nothing but kindly feeling existing between the people at large and the Army, largely the result, as we all know, of the increased number of native citizens of the better class who have for some years past been filling its ranks.

Suppose a young man does enlist with the hope and intention of winning a commission if possible? Where is the harm or injustice to others? Especially those enjoying the advantages of professional collegiate education! Is it not natural for every man with proper pride and ambition to desire to rise in his vocation in life? The governments and armies of the old world, though fully supplied with military colleges, thoroughly appreciate the importance of similar encouragement to the enlisted men, but according to the ideas and recommendations embodied in "enlisting for a commission," it is reserved for free and republican America to regard the non-commissioned officer or private soldier who takes pride in his profession and is ambitious and presumptuous enough to try and rise to the dignity of a 2d Lieutenant, as an insubordinate, grumbling, duty-shirking rascal, whose temerity and presumption are not to be tolerated for a moment, and although Congress has enacted laws for their benefit, yet let orders, regulations and requirements be made so strict and exacting as to utterly preclude the possibility of any man having the time or opportunity for properly preparing himself for such an examination as you suggest. The idea is even better than your suggestion of filling vacancies with old and broken-down 1st Sergeants; both, however, are highly suggestive of the "Journal's" kindly (!) interest in the well-being of the enlisted man, and its knowledge of the needs of the service.

G. A. R.

## COLUMBUS BARRACKS, O.

Columbus Barracks, Aug. 4, 1897.

1st Lieut. and Adj. W. C. Wren, 17th Inf., left last Saturday on seven days' leave for Grand Rapids, Mich., to visit his wife and daughter, who are spending the summer there. 1st Lieut. and Q. M. R. W. Dowdy, 17th Inf., is Adjutant during the absence of Lieut. Wren.

Capt. C. S. Roberts, 17th Inf., returned from two months' leave Sunday morning.

1st Lieut. C. D. Clay, 17th Inf., on seven days' leave visiting his wife and daughter at Frankfort, Ky., returned last Saturday.

Capt. C. St. J. Chubb, 17th Inf., left post Monday on seven days' leave, which he will spend with his family at Brookside, W. Va.

Miss Louis, of Cleveland, O., is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Johnson.

2d Lieut. F. S. Cocheu, 12th Inf., arrived at the post on Monday, Aug. 2.

Capt. A. C. Sharpe, 22d Inf., at present on duty with the National Guard, State of Ohio, called on friends at the post on Tuesday.

## FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

The officers and ladies of Fort Sheridan gave an informal cotillon on Wednesday evening, the 28th of July. About forty-five couples danced, and were led by Lieut. George Duncan and Mr. Robert Hall. Though the evening was very warm, all entered into the spirit of the dance with great enthusiasm, and by the end of the evening the hop room looked very gay, the ladies wearing fancy caps and bows, bright ribbons and buttons, the men red, white and blue baldrics and large white chrysanthemums and all carrying palm leaf fans. There were a number of military figures carried out in the favors of the national colors. Most of the guests of the evening were young people from Chicago, Lake Forest, Highland Park and Evanston. Dancing was discontinued about midnight, when ices and light cooling refreshments were served. The 1st Battalion of the 4th Infantry, under command of Lieut. Col. Bainbridge, and accompanied by the band, will leave here in a few days for Nashville to remain, it is thought, about two months in camp. It is expected that they will give exhibition drills, concerts, etc., and make themselves generally useful as well as ornamental.

## THE HORSE STILL HAS HIS DAY.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

A great number of very worthy writers and speakers have had much to say—mostly through their hats—during the past few years, on the "passing of the horse" and of the "decadence of cavalry." The much vaunted horseless carriage and the bicycle were, ere this, supposed to give the horse its quietus, so to speak.

In this connection it may be well for all friends of the horse to note that in the great London Jubilee on June 22, commemorative of the sixty years of Victoria's reign, there were in that procession no less than 6,800 horses, comprising detachments of Horse Guards, Heavy and Light Dragoons, Hussars, Lancers, Mounted Rifles, Light Horse Volunteers, Yeomanry Cavalry, Royal Horse Artillery, etc. About 2,000 more horses figured in the procession, drawing State carriages, or being ridden by the foreign princes, potentates, envoys, military attachés, aides-de-camp, and special escorts. So that in round numbers, including mounted police, mounted equestrians, civic guards, etc., there were no less than 9,000 horses in evidence within the route of march on that auspicious day, while 40,000 foot soldiers, representing many regiments, lined the way. By this it will be seen that, notwithstanding its rivals, the wheel and the motor carriage, the horse, though somewhat dispirited, is "still in the ring." Respectfully,

A. D.

At the Otis Steel Works, Cleveland, Ohio, on August 4 the casting of a smooth-bore gun was successfully made on methods suggested by Dr. R. J. Gatling, of Hartford, Conn., the inventor of the Gatling gun. Previous attempts to cast cannon have proved failures, the guns cast not having the tensile strength of forged guns. The Government thought so well of Dr. Gatling's methods, however, that Congress appropriated \$40,000 for the test. The casting was made in the presence of Col. R. T. Frank and Hains and Capt. J. C. Ayres, of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. The casting will weigh 30 tons when finished; the gun will weigh 16 tons and will carry a 300-pound projectile. It will be tested at Sandy Hook. The casting will require three weeks to cool.



## THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.  
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

## MANUAL OF ARMS FOR THE SPRINGFIELD RIFLE.

CIRCULAR 16, JULY 28, 1897, W. D., A. G. O.

The following adaptation of the manual for the service magazine rifle, caliber .30, to the Springfield rifle, caliber .45, is approved and published for use when required.  
By order of the Secretary of War.

SAM'L BRECK, A. A. G.

This is a modification of the manual of arms, adopted for the magazine rifle, caliber .30, approved by the War Department, June 17, designed to adapt it to use with the Springfield guns now being distributed to the National Guard. Only said changes are made as are required by the difference in the breech mechanism of the two arms. We note the changes here. The reference to the magazine is stricken out from the following paragraphs of the manual of arms, viz.: Pars. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 18, 31, 57.

Rules 4, 5, 6 are stricken out of the general rules, page 7.

The words "lock plate" are substituted for "magazine" in "port arms," page 8; "right shoulder arms," page 9; "present arms," page 11; "charge bayonets," page 14.

The words "breech block" are substituted for "bolt handle" in "right shoulder arms" page 11 and page 14.

The words "to the breech block" are substituted for the words "opposite the bolt handle" in the second movement for "right shoulder arms" on page 14.

Paragraphs 39, 40 and 41 are stricken out on page 21.

At "inspection arms," par. 43, page 22, the reference to the magazine is stricken out, and it is directed that after closing chamber the man is to bring the hammer to the safety notch.

In volley firing, par. 60, page 27, the words "and locked" are stricken out after "pieces loaded."

In volley firing, page 28, the orders are changed to read "1, at (so many) yards; 2, squad; 3, ready; 4, aim; 5, fire; 6, load. In firing another volley at the same object and at a new object, an additional order, "ready," is inserted after "squad."

In "cease firing," par. 62, page 28, the words "turn the cut off up" are stricken out, and for the words "drawing the bolt back smartly, close the chamber, pull the trigger," the following is substituted: "Opening the chamber, close the chamber, bring the hammer to the safety notch."

In "cease firing," par. 65, page 29, the instructor should direct the "hammers to be brought to the safety notch," instead of directing the "pieces to be locked."

The last two lines are stricken on page 29, and all on page 30 except the last four lines.

In the "school of the soldier," pages 12 and 13, pars. 12, 13, and 14 have been altered to read as follows:

12. To dismiss the squad, the instructor commands: 1, Port; 2, arms; 3, dismissed. When the instruction has progressed to include loading, to insure that no cartridge is left in the chamber, the instructor commands: 1, Port; 2, arms; 3, open chamber; 4, close chamber; 5, dismissed. After closing the chamber the hammer is brought to the safety notch.

13. Being at order arms: 1, Fix; 2, bayonet. Execute parade rest; grasp the shank of the bayonet with the right hand; draw the bayonet from the scabbard and fix it on the barrel, glancing at the muzzle; resume the order.

Being at order arms: 1, Unfix; 2, bayonet. Take the position of parade rest, grasp the shank of the bayonet firmly with the right hand, wrest it from the barrel, and glancing at the scabbard return it, the blade passing between the left arm and body; regrip the piece with the right hand and resume the order.

The following is added to par. 19, page 14:

19. The movements of kneeling, lying down, and rising are first taught without arms; they are executed as with arms, except that in the position kneeling the right hand rests on the right thigh, and in moving to and from the lying position the right hand is placed on the ground; in the position lying down the forearms are against each other on the ground, left arm in front. "At the command kneel, lie down, or rise, the hammer will be brought to the safety notch if not already there. This rule is general."

Par. 28, page 17, as altered, reads as follows:

28. Being in line, standing at the order: 1, Squad; 2, load. At the command "load," each rear rank man steps off obliquely to the right with the left foot, planting the toe opposite the middle of the interval to his right and in line with the left heel of his front rank man; the front rank men half face to the right; both ranks then carry the right heel six inches to the rear and three inches to the right of the left heel, feet nearly at right angles, and at the same time raise the piece with the right hand and drop it into the left at the balance, muzzle at the height of the chin, left elbow against the body, small of the stock at the waist. Look toward the chamber, half cock and open the chamber (slip the cartridge box, if worn, to the right hip and open), take a cartridge between the thumb and first two fingers and place it in the bore, press it home, close the chamber, carry the right hand to the small of the stock, and carry the eyes to the front. This position is designated for reference as that of load; the piece being loaded and the hammer at the half cock.

Par. 28, page 18, is altered to read thus: "The piece being in the position of load, that is, with the hammer at the half cock, is brought to the ready by the commands: 1, Squad; 2, ready. At the second command cock the piece with the right thumb."

In par. 29, page 18, the words "turn the cut-off fully up" are stricken out, and one word, "chamber," is substituted for "receiver."

Par. 30, page 18, reads as follows: "30. Pieces loaded, and being in the position of load or at the ready, to order arms: 1, Lock; 2, pieces; 3, order; 4, arms. At the command arms, bring the hammer to the safety notch, the front rank men similarly as from a charge bayonet," etc., etc.

In par. 31, page 18, "little finger resting against the bottom of the thumb piece of the cam latch," is substituted for "finger closed on the magazine."

In par. 35, page 19, "at the command order bring the piece to the position of load, eject the empty shell by opening the chamber, close the chamber, bring the hammer to the safety notch, lower the sight leaf." The words "turn the cut-off up," etc., down to lower the sight leaf are stricken out, and the above substituted.

G. O. 17, JULY 28, 1897, DEPT. COLO.

Since War Department General Orders No. 47, current series, direct Department cavalry competitions during September next (competitors to report at places of contest on the 21st of that month), it is quite important that cavalry troops complete the season's target practice at an earlier date than that named in General Orders 16, current series, from these headquarters. Post commanders

will urge the completion of the cavalry target practice early in September, and if practicable, on or before the 10th of that month, but they will be mindful of the requirement which extends instruction in revolver firing over an entire month's period.

By command of Brig. Gen. VOLKMAR, A. A. Gen.  
WM. J. FOLKMAR, A. A. Gen.

G. O. 12, AUG. 2, 1897, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Publishes a list of reports and returns to hereafter be rendered, through commanding officers, direct to the chief quartermaster, and all orders and circulars heretofore issued from these headquarters relative thereto are modified accordingly.

CIRCULAR 1, AUG. 4, 1897, DEPT. PLATTE.

Announces the monthly allotment of public funds for the payment of extra duty men in this Department for the current fiscal year, to take effect Aug. 1, 1897.

G. O. 17, JULY 31, 1897, DEPT. COLUMBIA.

The undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Department of the Columbia, to which he was assigned, temporarily, by par. 3, G. O. 27, current series, from Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O.

THOMAS M. ANDERSON, Col. 14th Inf.

G. O. 18, JULY 31, 1897, DEPT. COLUMBIA.

In compliance with the order of the President, promulgated in par. 1, G. O. 44, current series, W. D., A. G. O., the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the Columbia.

H. C. MERRIAM, Brig. Gen.

G. O. 19, AUG. 2, 1897, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

I.—1st Lieut. William S. Graves, 7th Inf., is announced as Aide-de-Camp to the Brigadier General commanding.

II.—1st Lieut. William S. Graves, 7th Inf., Aide-de-Camp, is designated to perform the duties of Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Engineer and Signal Officer at Headquarters Department of Columbia, relieving Maj. Thomas H. Barry, Asst. Adj. Gen.

By command of Brig. Gen. Merriam:

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

W. D. A. G. O., AUG. 9, 1897.

Appointments, promotions, etc., of commissioned officers of the U. S. A., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 7, 1897.

Promotions and Assignments.

Capt. Dan C. Kingman, to be Major, July 31, 1897, vice Gregory, deceased.

1st Lieut. Henry C. Newcomer, to be Captain, July 31, 1897, vice Kingman, promoted.

2d Lieut. James P. Jervy, to be 1st Lieutenant, July 31, 1897, vice Newcomer, promoted.

Add. 2d Lieut. Edwin R. Stuart, to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, July 31, 1897, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Jervy, promoted.

Retirements.

By operation of law, section 1, act of June 30, 1882.

Maj. Otis W. Pollock, 24th Inf., Aug. 7, 1897.

Post Chaplain Joseph E. Irish, Aug. 7, 1897.

For disability, under the act of Oct. 1, 1890, with the rank of Major.

Capt. Daniel T. Wells, 8th Inf., Aug. 7, 1897.

Capt. Frederick W. Thibaut, 6th Inf., died Aug. 7, 1897, at Fort Thomas, Ky.

1st Lieut. Samuel E. Adair, 5th Cav., resigned Aug. 5, 1897.

2d Lieut. Michael Moore (retired), died Aug. 3, 1897, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

SAM'L BRECK,  
Act. Adj. Gen.

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department, accompanied by 1st Lieut. L. H. Strother, 1st Inf., A. D. C., will proceed to Forts Warren, Mass., and Preble, Me., and make an inspection of these posts and the garrisons thereat. (S. O. 183, D. E., Aug. 7.)

The Brigadier General commanding the Department of Texas, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, 5th Art., A. D. C., will proceed to Forts Bliss, Clark and Camp Eagle Pass, Texas. (S. O. 88, D. T., Aug. 2.)

## STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Capt. James B. Aleshire, Asst. Q. M., will proceed to Louisville, Ky., on official business pertaining to the inspection of cavalry and artillery horses. (H. Q. A., Aug. 10.)

The following assignments of officers of the Corps of Engineers are made: Additional 2d Lieut. William D. Connor, to duty under the immediate orders of Capt. Walter L. Fisk, at Portland, Ore., with station in that city; Additional 2d Lieut. John C. Oakes, to duty under the immediate orders of Capt. William E. Craighill, at Wilmington, N. C., with station in that city; Additional 2d Lieut. Henry S. Morgan, to duty under the immediate orders of Capt. Cassius E. Gillette at Savannah, Ga., with station in that city; Additional 2d Lieut. Sherwood A. Cheney, to duty under the immediate orders of Maj. Charles W. Raymond, at Philadelphia, Pa., with station in that city; Additional 2d Lieut. Frederick W. Altsaetter, to duty under the immediate orders of Maj. James B. Quinn, at New Orleans, La., with station in that city; Additional 2d Lieut. Harley B. Ferguson, to duty under the immediate orders of Capt. Frederic V. Abbot at Charleston, S. C., or the officer of Engineers who may be in charge of the engineer district having headquarters at Charleston, with station in that city. The above named Additional 2d Lieutenants will report in person on the expiration of their graduating leave to the officers under whom they are assigned to duty, respectively. (H. Q. A., Aug. 11.)

Payments to troops in the Department of California on the muster of July 31, 1897, are assigned to officers of the Pay Department as follows: Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bates, Deputy Paym. Gen.; Fort Mason, the Presidio of San Francisco, and the Cavalry Camps in the Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks, California. Maj. John S. Witcher, Paym. Alcatraz Island, Angel Island, Benicia Barracks, Benicia Arsenal and San Diego Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 79, D. C., July 29.)

S. O. 100, current series, Department of Columbia, designating Acting Hospital Steward John G. Abele, for duty with detachment to establish new post in Alaska, is revoked. (S. O. 111, D. C., July 29.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Robert von der Goltz will proceed to Fort Harrison, Mont. (Washington Barracks, July 31.)

Payment of troops in the Department of Missouri for the muster of July 31 will be made by Col. George W. Candee, Chief Paym., at Forts Thomas, Wayne and Brady, Rock Island Arsenal, Indianapolis Arsenal, and any troops temporarily absent; by Maj. Charles McClure, Paym., at Forts Sheridan, Leavenworth and Reno, and Columbus Barracks, and any troops temporarily absent;

by Maj. John P. Baker, Paym., at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Forts Logan H. Roots, Riley and Sill, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis Powder Depot, and any troops temporarily absent. (S. O. 140, D. M., Aug. 3.)

Under G. O. 80, series of 1890, the commanding officer of Madison Barracks will grant Hospital Steward Archibald Robbins a furlough, to commence Aug. 4, and to terminate Sept. 20, 1897. (S. O. 182, D. E., Aug. 6.)

Capt. Paul Shillock, Asst. Surg., and detached hospital corps will accompany battalion 9th Infantry to target range. (Madison Barracks, Aug. 6.)

Acting Hospital Steward George Griffith, Hospital Corps, now on furlough, will be discharged the service. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

The leave granted Maj. John S. Witcher, Paym., is extended ten days. (H. Q. A., Aug. 7.)

Post Chaplain Joseph E. Irish, U. S. A., is retired from active service, Aug. 7. (H. Q. A., Aug. 7.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 1, is granted Capt. William H. Arthur, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 185, D. E., Aug. 10.)

Acting Hospital Steward John G. Abele, now at Boise Barracks, Idaho, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (S. O. 113, D. C., Aug. 2.)

Maj. Thos. H. Barry, A. A. G., and Maj. J. W. Jacobs, Q. M., Chief Q. M., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business, with respect to the shipment of supplies for Capt. P. H. Ray, 8th Inf., and party now in that city en route to the Territory of Alaska. Maj. Thomas H. Barry, A. A. G., will proceed at once to Seattle, Wash., for conference with Capt. P. H. Ray, 8th Inf., prior to his departure from that city en route to the Territory of Alaska. (S. O. 114, D. C., Aug. 3.)

Capt. P. R. Egan, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Myer, about Sept. 1, and report for duty with the command on a practice march to be made during September. Upon the return from the march, Capt. Egan will rejoin his station, Fort Hamilton. (S. O. 187, D. E., Aug. 12.)

## CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

## 1st CAVALRY.—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. Louis T. Morris, 1st Cav. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

Lieut. Col. Louis T. Morris, 1st Cav., is assigned to duty at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (S. O. 61, D. Colo., Aug. 2d.)

## 2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNTT.

Capt. C. B. Hoppin, 2d Cav., about to be placed in charge of the ensuing cavalry competition directed to be held at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, will proceed to that point as soon as practicable, to consult with the commanding officer of the post with reference to the condition of, and improvements to be made on, the target range, and to ascertain and report upon requirements necessary for the successful conduct of the contest. This duty completed, Capt. Hoppin will return to his permanent station at Fort Logan, Colo. (S. O. 59, D. C., July 29.)

## 3d CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

1st Lieut. Thomas B. Dugan, 3d Cav., now at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will proceed at once to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for temporary duty to act as counsel in the case on trial before the G. C. M. at that post. (S. O. 140, D. M., Aug. 3.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Sept. 15, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav. (H. Q. A., Aug. 9.)

The band 3d Cavalry will go to Chester, Vt., by rail. (Fort Ethan Allen, Aug. 4.)

Corp. J. M. Crowley has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. F. S. Greppo appointed Corporal in Troop F. 1st Lieut. Oren B. Meyer, 3d Cav., is relieved from further duty at Austin College, Sherman, Tex., and will proceed to join his troop. (H. Q. A., Aug. 11.)

## 4th CAVALRY.—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.

Capt. C. A. P. Hatfield, 4th Cav., will proceed from Boise Barracks, Idaho, to Huntington, Ore., for the purpose of taking the deposition of a citizen resident of that place, witness in the case of the U. S. vs. Pvt. Louis J. Dumoulin, Troop F, 4th Cav. (S. O. 112, D. C., July 30.)

## 5th CAVALRY.—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Samuel E. Adair, 5th Cav., has been accepted by the President, to take effect Aug. 5, 1897. (H. Q. A., Aug. 5.)

## 6th CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, 1897, is granted Capt. Augustus P. Blocksom, 6th Cav. (H. Q. A., Aug. 9.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. James H. Reeves, 6th Cav., for one month and four days will take effect Sept. 27. (H. Q. A., Aug. 7.)

Pvt. A. Baker, C, 6th Cav., has been appointed Corporal.

Corp. J. B. Parker has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. W. O. Tuggle appointed Corporal in Troop I, 6th Cavalry.

## 7th CAVALRY.—COLONEL EDWIN V. SUMNER.

Lieut. Col. M. Cooney, 7th Cav., is assigned to duty at Fort Apache, A. T. (S. O. 61, D. Colo., Aug. 2.)

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, 1897, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank Tompkins, 7th Cav. (H. Q. A., Aug. 9.)

## 9th CAVALRY.—COLONEL DAVID PERRY.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edward E. Hartwick, 9th Cav., is extended nine days. (H. Q. A., Aug. 9.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Eugene F. Ladd, 9th Cav. (H. Q. A., Aug. 9.)

Maj. William C. Forbush, 9th Cav., is assigned to station at Fort Washakie, Wyo. (S. O. 75, D. P., Aug. 2.)

## 1st ARTILLERY.—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Aug. 16, is granted 1st Lieut. John W. Ruckman, 1st Art. (S. O. 185, D. E., Aug. 10.)

2d Lieut. W. Chamberlaine, 1st Art., is detailed A. C. S. and in charge of Post Exchange during absence on leave of 1st Lieut. W. B. Homer, 5th Art. (Fort Monroe, Aug. 3.)

The funeral of the late Pvt. John M. French, Battery L, 1st Art., took place with military honors at Fort Barrancas on Aug. 3.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 21, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days, is granted 1st Lieut. John P. Wisner, 1st Art. (S. O. 187, D. E., Aug. 12.)

## 2d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Capt. E. S. Curtis, 2d Art., will take charge of the post garden. (Fort Schuyler, Aug. 3.)

Leave for two days is granted 2d Lieut. Edwin Landon, 2d Art. (Fort Preble, Aug. 7.)

Corp. J. M. Klane has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. Thos. F. Moulton appointed Corporal in Battery D, 2d Art.

The leave granted Capt. Louis V. Caziarc, 2d Art., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Aug. 11.)



3d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL MARCUS P. MILLER.

1st Lieut. Morris K. Barroll, 3d Art., will be relieved from duty at Alcatraz Island on Aug. 1, on which date he will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., and report to the Colonel, 3d Artillery, for appointment as Adjutant, relieving 1st Lieut. Charles T. Menoher, 3d Art., from that duty. Lieut. Menoher, upon being relieved, will proceed to Alcatraz Island for duty. (S. O. 78, D. C., July 27.)

2d Lieut. William S. McNair and Edward P. O'Hern, 3d Art., are detailed for duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map ordered by the Secretary of War. 2d Lieut. William S. McNair, 3d Art., is detailed as Q. M. and Commissary for the detachment under his command. (S. O. 79, D. C., July 29.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

2d Lieut. W. S. Guignard, 4th Art., is relieved from duty at post and will proceed to Washington Barracks. (Fort Washington, Aug. 5.)

2d Lieut. W. S. Guignard, 4th Art., is detailed Signal and Ordnance Officer. (Washington Barracks, Aug. 6.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles L. Phillips, 4th Art., to take effect at such time as his services can be spared by the commandant of the Artillery School. (S. O. 182, D. E., Aug. 6.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles D. Parkhurst, 4th Art., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Aug. 10.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

1st Lieut. W. F. Hancock, 5th Art., is temporarily assigned to command of Battery I. (Fort Hamilton, Aug. 7th.)

Corp. A. N. Berry has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. O. Hedrich appointed Corporal in Battery C, 5th Art.

1st INFANTRY.—COLONEL EVAN MILES.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 5, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Col. Evan Miles, 1st Inf. (S. O. 78, D. C., July 27.)

2d INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.

In Co. E, 2d Infantry, Pvt. Albert J. Erickson was on July 18 appointed Corporal.

These changes among the officers of the 2d Infantry were announced on July 30: The resignation of 1st Lieut. Julius A. Penn, 2d Inf., as Quartermaster of the regiment, is accepted; 1st Lieut. Julius A. Penn, 2d Inf., is appointed Adjutant of the regiment; 1st Lieut. Harry E. Wilkins, 2d Inf., is appointed Q. M. of the regiment; 1st Lieut. Henry H. Benham, 2d Inf., is assigned to Co. F, 2d Infantry vice 1st Lieut. Harry E. Wilkins, 2d Inf., appointed Regimental Quartermaster. (2d Infantry, July 30.)

3d INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.

The retirement from active service on Aug. 8, 1897, of Lieut. Col. Francis E. Lacey, 3d Inf., is announced. (H. Q. A., Aug. 9.)

The leave granted to 2d Lieut. William H. Morford, 3d Inf., is extended five days. (S. O. 100, D. C., Aug. 2.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Arthur M. Edwards, 3d Inf., is extended fifteen days. (H. Q. A., Aug. 11.)

4th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ROBERT H. HALL.

Col. Hall, 4th Inf., in regimental orders, dated Fort Sheridan, Aug. 9, 1897, announces the death of 2d Lieut. Daniel Duncan, by drowning, in Lake Michigan, Aug. 8, and says: "Lieut. Duncan was born at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 8, 1874, and appointed cadet, U. S. Military Academy, in 1891. Graduating from the Academy in 1895, he was appointed to the 17th Infantry, promoted to the 6th Infantry, and thence, in September following his graduation, transferred to the 4th Infantry, which he joined in Idaho, and with which on all duties he faithfully served. This is the brief military history of an officer whose cheerful disposition and spirit of willingness under all circumstances gave promise of a career of value to the country, and of credit to the regiment and himself."

5th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HENRY C. COOK.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Aug. 10, is granted Col. Henry C. Cook, 5th Inf. (S. O. 182, D. E., Aug. 6.)

Pvt. P. McCraun, Co. D, 5th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

The funeral of the late Pvt. W. C. Wampler, Co. B, 5th Inf., took place with military honors Aug. 6, at the National Cemetery, Marietta, Ga.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. John F. Madden, 5th Inf., for four months will take effect Sept. 27. (H. Q. A., Aug. 7.)

6th INFANTRY.—COLONEL MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

2d Lieut. L. H. Gross, 6th Inf., is attached to Co. B, and will report at rifle range for duty with the company. (Fort Thomas, Aug. 4.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. W. E. Gleason, 6th Inf. (Fort Thomas, Aug. 4.)

Cos. A and E, 6th Infantry, under Capt. C. G. Penney, will proceed Aug. 7, to the rifle range on the Licking River. (Fort Thomas, Aug. 5.)

Sergt. W. P. Phillips, C, 6th Inf., will proceed Aug. 8 to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Fort Thomas, Aug. 7.)

The leave for seven days, taken Aug. 9, by Col. M. A. Cochran, 6th Inf., under A. R. 45, is extended ten days. (S. O. 186, D. E., Aug. 11.)

7th INFANTRY.—COLONEL DANIEL W. BENHAM.

1st Lieut. J. S. Grisard, 7th Inf. (Fort Logan, Colo.), and 2d Lieut. G. H. McMaster, 24th Inf. (Fort Douglas, Utah), now on field duty in the vicinity of Fort Huachuca, Ariz., are relieved to date Aug. 15, 1897, from further operations of that order, and will then proceed to join their respective stations. (S. O. 60, D. C., July 31.)

So much of par. 7, S. O. 173, July 27, 1897, from this office, as directs Lieut. Col. Gilbert S. Carpenter, 7th Inf., to proceed to join his regiment, is amended so as to direct him to proceed to join his regiment Sept. 1, 1897. (H. Q. A., Aug. 7.)

8th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JAMES J. VAN HORN.

Capt. Daniel T. Wells, 8th Inf., having been examined by a board of officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of a major of infantry, by reason of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service as Major, to date from Aug. 7, 1897, the date he would have been promoted to that grade, by reason of seniority, if found qualified. (H. Q. A., Aug. 7.)

9th INFANTRY.—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

Corp. Frank Spray, H, 9th Inf., is detailed mess steward. (Madison Barracks, Aug. 5.)

Sergt. John Perkins, Co. H, 9th Inf., is detailed overseer in Q. M. D. (Madison Barracks, Aug. 5.)

Sergt. Thos. Brather, B, 9th Inf., is detailed chief gardener. (Madison Barracks, Aug. 5.)

Cos. C, E, F, and G, 9th Infantry, will proceed, under command of Capt. J. M. Lee, Aug. 7, to the target range, near Stony Point. (Madison Barracks, Aug. 6.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. A. H. Bowman, 9th Inf. (Madison Barracks, Aug. 7.)

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. A. W. Brewster, 9th Inf. (Madison Barracks, Aug. 7.)

Corp. W. H. True has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. R. T. Perry appointed Corporal in Co. G, 9th Infantry.

Leave for twenty-four days, to take effect about Aug. 18, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. A. W. Brewster, 9th Inf. (S. O. 187, D. E., Aug. 12.)

Leave for twenty-four days is granted to 1st Lieut. A. W. Brewster, 9th Inf., to take effect about Aug. 18. (S. O. 187, D. E., Aug. 12.)

The following transfers are made in the 9th Infantry: 2d Lieut. Francis H. Schoeffel, from Co. H to K; 2d Lieut. Harry F. Rethers, from Co. K to H. (H. Q. A., Aug. 10.)

11th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Willis Uline, 11th Inf., is extended twenty-four days. (H. Q. A., Aug. 9.)

12th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.

Capt. Millard F. Waltz, 12th Inf., is relieved from duty at the Memphis Institute, Memphis, Tenn., to take effect Sept. 15, 1897, and will proceed to join his company. (H. Q. A., Aug. 9.)

In Co. G, 12th Inf., Lance Corp. Albert A. Lynn was on Aug. 5 promoted Corporal, vice Quick, discharged.

13th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

2d Lieut. L. H. Bash, 13th Inf., is attached to G, for rifle practice. (Fort Niagara, Aug. 5.)

Co. G, 13th Infantry, having arrived for rifle practice, is assigned to the battalion commanded by Capt. William Auman. (Fort Niagara, Aug. 5.)

Pvt. William J. Hallett, C, 13th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

Sergt. M. Hennessey, B, 13th Inf., will proceed from Sea Girt to Fort Columbus, as witness before G. C. M. (Fort Columbus, Aug. 6.)

2d Lieut. W. A. Sater, 13th Inf., is appointed instructor in calisthenics. (Fort Porter, Aug. 3.)

2d Lieut. William Newman, 13th Inf., is detailed Recruiting Officer during the temporary absence of 1st Lieut. W. R. Sample. (Fort Porter, Aug. 3.)

Corp. J. J. Kelley, Co. C, 13th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant.

2d Lieut. L. H. Bash, 13th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Niagara, Aug. 7.)

17th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN S. POLAND.

1st Lieut. E. Chynoweth, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, Aug. 8.)

1st Lieut. C. D. Clay, 17th Inf., is detailed as counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, Aug. 4.)

Leave for five days is granted Col. J. S. Poland, 17th Inf. (Columbus Barracks, Aug. 4.)

A correspondent at Chicago recently with the 17th U. S. Infantry on the occasion of the Logan monument ceremonies, writes: "The boys say the Chicago girls are stunning, especially those who use the bicycle as a means of rapid transit, and sport golf stockings. Last summer these same men swore knightly oaths that the Cleveland girls were the only real angels, but now their hearts yearn for the nymphs of Lake Michigan. But men are always inconstant. We hear that one soldier fell into the Chicago River, but the current was so thick with mud that he was severely bruised instead of getting wet. He was heard to remark afterward that he had no idea that the Chicago pavements were so hard."

19th INFANTRY.—COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.

Leave for one month on account of sickness, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles F. Crain, 19th Inf. (S. O. 140, D. M., Aug. 3.)

20th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

The leave granted Capt. Alfred Reynolds, 20th Inf., is extended twenty-one days. (S. O. 140, D. M., Aug. 3.)

The band and Cos. F and D, 20th Infantry, left Fort Leavenworth, Aug. 8, for Springfield, Mo., in command of Capt. John B. Rodman, to attend the Wilson Creek anniversary.

21st INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.

The great interest President McKinley has recently taken in the 21st Infantry since his summer visit to Plattsburg is rapidly making the regiment to be known as "The President's Own."

24th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB F. KENT.

Maj. Otis W. Pollock, 24th Inf., is retired from active service. (H. Q. A., Aug. 7.)

25th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.

The following transfers are made in the 25th Infantry: Capt. James C. Ord, from Co. H to K; Capt. Charles Hodges, from Co. K to H. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

Leave for twenty-five days is granted 2d Lieut. Henry L. Kinnison, 25th Inf., Fort Missoula, Mont. (S. O. 100, D. D., Aug. 2.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 11. Detail: Capt. John P. Story, 4th Art.; Capt. Robert H. Patterson, 1st Art.; Capt. John D. C. Hoskins, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. John P. Wisser, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. E. T. Brown, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. E. S. Benton, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. J. E. McMahon, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. W. J. Snow, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Chase, 2d Art.; and 1st Lieut. Peyton C. March, 5th Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 182, D. E., Aug. 7.)

At Fort Thomas, Ky., Aug. 12. Detail: Maj. Charles W. Miner, 6th Inf.; Capt. George B. Walker, 6th Inf.; Capt. Charles Byrne, 6th Inf.; Capt. Reuben B. Turner, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Elmore F. Taggart, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William K. Jones, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George C. Saffarans, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Dwight W. Ryther, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Louis H. Gross, 6th Inf., and 2d Lieut. S. J. Bayard Schindel, 6th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 184, D. E., Aug. 9.)

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Aug. 16. Detail: Capt. Benjamin K. Roberts, 5th Art.; Capt. Frank Thorp, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. William F. Hancock, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Oscar L. Straub, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Charles P. Summerall, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Robert E. Callan, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Clarence H. McNeil, 5th Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 186, D. E., Aug. 11.)

At Fort Crook, Neb., Aug. 9, 1897. Detail: Capt. Benjamin C. Lockwood, 22d Inf.; Capt. William H. Kell, 22d Inf.; Capt. Theodore Mosher, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Hodges, Jr., 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Walter L. Taylor, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert L. Hamilton, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Isaac Newell, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. George J. Godfrey, 22d Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 76, D. F., Aug. 5.)

At Fort Robinson, Neb., Aug. 9. Detail: Capt. Martin B. Hughes, 9th Cav.; Capt. Joseph Garrard, 9th Cav.; Capt. Philip P. Powell, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Michael M. McNamee, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Matthew A. Batson, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles E. Stodter, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Frank S. Armstrong, 9th Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 76, D. F., Aug. 5.)

At Washington Barracks, Aug. 16. Detail: Maj. Lewis Smith, Capt. Frederick Fuger, William Ennis, Constantine Chase, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Walter S. Alexander, 4th Art.; Harry L. Hawthorne, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. William S. Guignard, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. Al-

ston Hamilton, 1st Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 187, D. E., Aug. 12.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made: Lieut. Col. James Jackson, from the 4th Cavalry to the 1st Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Louis T. Morris, from the 1st Cavalry to the 4th Cavalry. (H. Q. A., Aug. 11.)

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: 2d Lieut. Thomas M. Corcoran, from the 9th Cavalry to the 10th Cavalry, Troop D; 2d Lieut. Lanning Parsons, from the 10th Cavalry to the 9th Cavalry, Troop L. (H. Q. A., Aug. 11.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, on Monday, Aug. 30, 1897, at 10.30 a. m., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion: Detail: Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, 17th Inf.; Lieut. Col. William L. Haskin, 2d Art.; Maj. James P. Kimball, Surg.; Maj. Tully McCrea, 5th Art.; Maj. John D. Hall, Surg.; Capt. James Fornance, 13th Inf., recorder. Upon the final adjournment of the board, Lieut. Col. Haskell will proceed to comply with par. 18, S. O. 174, July 28, 1897, H. Q. A. (H. Q. A., Aug. 11.)

The following named officers will report on Monday, Aug. 30, 1897, to Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, 17th Inf., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. George W. Crabb, 5th Art.; Capt. Samuel McConihe, 14th Inf.; Capt. William F. Spurgin, 21st Inf.; Capt. Egbert B. Savage, 8th Inf.; Capt. Wilson T. Hartz, 15th Inf.; Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Solomon E. Sparrow, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles M. Truitt, Adjt., 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles G. Morton, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. La Roy S. Upton, 21st Inf. (H. Q. A., Aug. 11.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. Loyd Wheaton, 20th Inf.; Maj. Henry McEldeiry, Surg.; Maj. William S. McCaskey, 20th Inf.; Maj. John M. Banister, Surg.; Maj. Jacob A. Augur, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Francis C. Marshall, 6th Cav., recorder. The commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will furnish such troops and material as may be required by the board in conducting the practical examinations. The following named officers will report before the above board for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Henry M. Kendall, 6th Cav.; Capt. Argalus G. Hennessey, 8th Cav.; Capt. Samuel M. Swigert, 2d Cav.; Capt. Joshua L. Fowler, 2d Cav.; Capt. Richard H. Pratt, 10th Cav.; Capt. Charles L. Cooper, 10th Cav.; Capt. Charles J. Coolidge, 7th Inf.; Capt. Charles A. Dempsey, 2d Inf.; Capt. Sumner H. Lincoln, 10th Inf.; Capt. Greenleaf A. Goodale, 23d Inf. (H. Q. A., Aug. 11.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1897, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the competitive examination for promotion of such enlisted men as may be ordered before it. Detail: Capt. William Baird, 6th Cav.; Capt. James A. Irons, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James A. Cole, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John H. Stone, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Basil H. Dutcher, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Frederick V. Krüg, 20th Inf., recorder. The following named enlisted men, having successfully passed the Departmental preliminary examining boards, will report for competitive examination for promotion before the above board: Corp. Benjamin P. Nicklin, Troop I, 1st Cav.; Pvt. Malcolm Young, Troop G, 4th Cav.; Pvt. Robert E. Wyllie, Band, 1st Art.; Corp. Charles S. Lincoln, Co. B, 2d Inf.; Corp. Samuel Curtis Vestal, Co. E, 2d Inf.; Sergt. Patrick H. Mulloy, Co. F, 4th Inf.; Corp. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, Co. E, 5th Inf.; Corp. Richard H. McMaster, Co. D, 10th Inf.; Corp. John C. Barnard, Co. G, 21st Inf.; Corp. Engelbert G. Owenshine, Co. C, 23d Inf.; also Candidate 1st Sergt. Jos. D. Bradley, Co. D, 12th Inf., and Candidate Sergt. Maj. James V. Heidt, 13th Inf. (H. Q. A., Aug. 10.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Corp. Enzig Caspar, Co. A, Battalion of Engineers, Willets Point, N. Y.

Corp. Charles Oberle, Detachment of Army Service Men, Quartermaster's Department, West Point, N. Y.

1st Sergt. Michael C. Stewart, Co. H, 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn.

1st Sergt. Frank E. Proctor, Co. B, 9th Inf., Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Sergt. William Barclay, Co. E, 12th Inf., Fort Niobrara, Neb. (H. Q. A., Aug. 9.)

RECRUITING SERVICE.

The following named officers having reported under the provisions of par. 2, G. O. 44, July 7, 1897, H. Q. A., will be relieved from their present duties in ample time to report not later than Oct. 1, 1897, at the recruiting stations indicated opposite their respective names, and relieve the officers now in charge of said stations:

Capt. David J. Craigie, 12th Inf., No. 1316 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. Ira Quinby, 11th Inf., No. 513 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

Capt. Folliot A. Whitney, 8th Inf., No. 25 Third avenue, New York City.

Capt. William Quinton, 7th Inf., No. 35 Kneeland street, Boston, Mass.

Capt. Henry H. Adams, 18th Inf., No. 300 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Capt. Owen J. Sweet, 25th Inf., corner Third and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Capt. Peter S. Bonus, 1st Cav., No. 82 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

Capt. George H. Paddock, 5th Cav., No. 445 East Water street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Capt. Fred Wheeler, 4th Cav., No. 951 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

Capt. Matthias W. Day, 9th Cav., No. 57 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio.

Capt. Edmund K. Webster, 2d Inf., No. 211 Fourth avenue, Louisville, Ky.

1st Lieut. Henry Kirby, 10th Inf., No. 145 North Cherry street, Nashville, Tenn.

1st Lieut. William Black, 24th Inf., No. 25 North Illinois street, Indianapolis, Ind.

The above named officers are appointed and announced as acting Assistant Quartermasters while on recruiting duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 11.)

So much of paragraph 8, S. O. 173, July 27, 1897, from this office, as directs Lieut. Col. Morris to join a station in the Department of the Colorado, is revoked, and he will report by telegraph to the Commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to a station, and upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to join the station to which he may be assigned. (H. Q. A., Aug. 11.)



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The Geological Survey has decided and announced officially that "Klondike" shall be spelled with a "K" and an "i." It will hereafter appear on maps and in books issued by the survey as "Klondike."

The Ordnance Department of the War Department will shortly contract for 18 long-barrelled .30 Gatling guns, chambered for U. S. cartridges, to be delivered at the Springfield Armory, and a considerable quantity of nitro-cellulose and nitro-glycerine powder, and 8-inch and 10-inch A. P. shot, and 12-inch shot for D. P. mortars for the arsenal at Governors Island, N. Y.

In spite of the failure of Congress to adopt Secretary Long's recommendation appropriating \$50,000 for converting Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor, into a Navy powder station, it is the intention of the Navy Department to make such alterations in that fortification as will enable the service to maintain a supply of powder at that point. From the appropriations made for ordnance in the last naval appropriation law, Capt. O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, believes he can employ a small portion for the temporary conversion of the fort named. In the meantime it is proposed that the board organized some months ago to recommend a suitable site on the shores of New York Harbor, shall continue its

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work in the hope that within the next few months it will be able to locate a site which will be desirable for use as a powder station.

The Ordnance Department of the War Department has ordered field guns with the new mechanism invented by Asst. Naval Constr. R. B. Dashiell, U. S. N. The one which has been tried at Sandy Hook for a period of fifteen months has given thorough satisfaction. The new gun will have a De Bange gas check, and will not use brass cartridges.

The final test of the Maxim six-pounder semi-automatic rapid-fire gun will take place within the next few days at the Indian Head Proving Grounds. The gun is to be fired as rapidly as possible until some defect develops. The object of this test is to ascertain the number of shots that can be fired from the weapon before it becomes disabled. Some more experiments with the explosive known as Jorite will soon take place at the proving grounds.

The Maxim Nordenfolt Gun and Ammunition Company, Limited, of London, England, through its directors, have agreed with Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Co., Limited, the well-known steel manufacturers, gun makers and ship builders, of Sheffield and Barrow-in-Furness, for the amalgamation of the two companies, and they announce that they have entered into a provisional agreement, dated July 23, 1897, with that company for that purpose. The agreement provides that the undertaking of this company will be vested in Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Co., Limited, as from the 30th of September, 1896, in consideration of 700,000 fully paid second preference shares of £1 each, and 233,334 fully paid ordinary shares of £1 each of that company, ranking for dividend from the 31st of December, 1897. Besides this, Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Co., Limited, will hand to the company a sum equal to £5 per cent. per annum on the existing capital, calculated from the 30th of September, 1896 (the commencement of the present financial year), to the 31st of December, 1897, in lieu of the profits during that period and which will be distributed among the shareholders in the place of dividend. They will also place the company in sufficient funds to enable it to redeem the outstanding £400,000 £5 per cent. debenture stock.



CONGRESS OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

Naval Constructor David W. Taylor, U. S. N., on duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, has submitted a report to the Navy Department upon the international Congress of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, which he attended as a delegate of the Navy Department last month in London. There were represented, besides Great Britain and the United States, Argentina, Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Russia, Spain and Sweden. Nearly all the leading naval architects and engineers of Europe were present.

The following papers were read and discussed:

1. Hardened armor plates and broken projectiles. By M. Emile Beran, Directeur des Constructions, Navales, Ministry of Marine, Paris.
2. Non-Inflammable Wood. By C. Ellis, Esq., managing director Sir John Brown & Co., Limited.
3. A Review of the History and Progress of Marine Engineering in the Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine from the Foundation of the Institution of Naval Architects to the Present Date. By A. J. Durston, Esq., C. B., Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, and J. T. Milton, Esq., Chief Engineer Surveyor of Lloyd's Registry of Shipping.
4. Water Tube Boilers in High Speed Ocean Steamers. By M. Pierre Sigaudy.
5. On the Advancement of the Mathematical Theory of Naval Architecture During the Existence of the Institution of Naval Architecture. By Sir Edward Reed, K. C. B., F. R. S.
6. Danish Steam Ferries and Ice Breaking Steamers. By Capt. I. C. Truxon, Danish Navy.
7. On Graphic Aid in Approximating Full Weights. By Mr. J. Johnson, of Gothenburg.
8. Crank and Other Shafts Used in the Mercantile Marine. By G. W. Manuel, Esq.
9. Experimental Investigation of the Nature of Surface Resistance on Ships and in Pipes. By Prof. Hele Shaw, LL. D.
10. The Formation of Cavities in the Water by Screw Propellers. By Sydney Barnaby, Esq.

Mr. Taylor says: "As may be inferred from their titles, the principal papers were of a conventional character, largely retrospective and historical and containing little novel or original matter."

"I may remark that the Congress brought together the leading naval architects and engineers of all Europe. The weather was excellent throughout. A magnificent series of entertainments had been provided. All arrangements had been made in the most thorough and methodical manner, and there was no hitch at any time. The foreign guests were delighted with their treatment, and unanimous in the opinion that the happy conception of such a Congress in honor of the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen had been carried out with complete success."

At the State banquet given at St. Petersburg Aug. 8, by the Emperor and Empress of Russia to the Emperor and Empress of Germany, the following "soft nothings" were exchanged. Said Nicholas: "I desire sincerely to thank you for the visit, which is a fresh manifestation of the traditional bonds uniting us and the good relations so happily established between our two neighboring empires. It is at the same time a precious guarantee of the maintenance of the general peace which forms the object of our constant efforts and our most fervent wishes." Said William: "We will pursue the same paths and strive unitedly under the blessing of peace, to guide the intellectual development of our peoples. I can with full confidence lay this promise anew in the hands of Your Majesty, and I know I have the support of my whole people in doing so, that I stand by Your Majesty's side with my whole strength in this great work of preserving the peace of the nation, and I will give Your Majesty my strongest support against any one who may attempt to disturb or to break this peace."



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1897.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6 a year. To clubs ordering five copies, \$4 each copy; clubs ordering 10 or more, \$3 each copy. Club rates are strictly in advance. The offer of the club rates is strictly limited to personal subscriptions and applies to the individual members of the services alone. To organizations of every kind the price is \$6 a year. Domestic Postage prepaid. Foreign Postage, \$1 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by express money order, post-office order, check or draft, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if required. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Change of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

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The only official recognition ever accorded to a Service paper is found in Chap. 167, Sec. 13, U. S. Statutes at Large, which provided that "the laws relating to the Army, Navy, the Militia and the Marine Corps of the United States be published officially in the 'United States Army and Navy Journal.'" See also Scott's Military Digest, Par. 922.

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## A PLEA FOR THE ARMY.

A Southern statesman is reported to have said, during the days of slavery: "I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just." In a like spirit experienced soldiers may express their dread of the future when they remember how unchanging are the laws which condemn nations, equally with individuals, to punishment for their disregard of the teachings of experience. We were forced to pay heavily for our mistake, or misfortune, in adopting an industrial system that disregarded the sacred rights of freedom, and the debt was paid in double measure because of our accompanying mistake in assuming that we had in this country no need for the military preparations which everywhere else, and in all other times, have been held to be essential to the security of nations. Not only was our Civil War unnecessarily extended, and carried on with an enormous waste, but now, thirty-two years after the last gun was fired, we are still paying a large proportion of our annual revenue to meet obligations growing out of our vicious methods of conducting war. We have nearly a million (983,528) men on the roll of pensioners, and but a beggarly 28,000 of soldiers actually in uniform for present duty.

We are not arguing here for or against the liberality of our pension system; we only insist that the enormous burden it imposes should teach us the lesson of wise precaution against the possibilities of the future. Must we always pay this heavy tax upon ignorance and misconception? Over two thousand millions of dollars have been expended since 1865 for pensions or two-thirds as much as was spent during our four years of war. If we are rich enough to devote so much to paying for the errors of the past, can we not afford to spend some lesser sum in insuring ourselves against a repetition of those errors?

In an article appearing in "The Forum" for August, entitled "A Plea for the Army," Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. A., presents, very temperately, and at the same time most effectively, the unanswerable argument in favor of an increase in our military establishment. What General Howard favors is only a reasonable nucleus of an army—an educated staff, commissioned and non-commissioned, together with a number of trained soldiers sufficient to handle our guns and to be a rallying point in case of national peril or of sudden foreign war. He says: "A large, dominating military force, proud and overbearing, we should abominate; but to maintain enough police for city and country would be only common sense."

Surely this moderate demand of so experienced and conscientious a soldier, reinforced as it is by the judgment of every man of military experience within the four boundaries of the nation, should be heeded. The well-worn argument that a soldier must of necessity be discredited, because he is an interested witness, can hardly apply to General Howard, who has no more honors to win on the field of battle.

Greece on the plains of Thessaly has just given us an illustration of what befalls a people who trust to enthusiasm and national spirit alone for the conduct of war.

What is said of the Greeks by a writer in "The Fortnightly Review" may not be inaptly applied to our own countrymen: "People who jabber so much have no time for thinking. They live on illusions, the product of their verbosity." Certainly we have in this country an unconscionable amount of jabbering on the subject of war and military preparation by persons who are lamentably ignorant of the subject they discuss. Had Greece known, as this same writer tells us, how to exercise some self-restraint, to abate talk and calculate her chances, there is little doubt that Crete would now belong to the Greek kingdom. She trusted her fortunes to raw levies who never had a day's proper training, though in a more or less remote past they had had some drill. Are we not proposing to do the same, and trust our fortunes outside of the regular army, as Greece did, to "a conglomerate armed mob, officered by men, mainly, appointed to commissions because they had a political pull?"

Is it not true of this country, as it is of Greece, that "every man is as good as another and better, too," and that we are holding ourselves subject to an ignorance of the realities and first principles of military life which cannot be equalled in France, Germany, Russia or England, in the case of recruits of a month's standing?

As General Howard says: "The struggle between Turkey and Greece is no exception. Turkey was prepared for war: Greece was not. Poor organization, no preparation, no proper discipline or drill, and naturally no practical generalship, produced their inevitable results. The best of men will not immediately be good soldiers, even if collected into armed battalions. Experience is essential to overcome the natural apprehensions which a recruit always has at the approach of danger. The veteran may not be braver; but his knowledge has prepared him for what is coming, so that all unnecessary alarms are excluded."

"During our great struggle in the Civil War the soldier's uniform was an honor, and reward was given for gallant conduct. But, the danger being passed, our people, little by little, have fallen back into the old ways of doing and thinking. Citizens in common life encourage desertions from the army. They decry the regular service itself as if it were an enslavement; forgetting that, with us, all enlisted men are bona-fide volunteers. In peace it is not always the most patriotic and faithful officer—one who clings to his regiment or corps—that obtains most recognition and honor. The habit of seeking preferment through outside influences is indeed quite general, and is too often successful. If those who most frequently shirk duty obtain the rewards, the effect is doubly injurious to the military arm; it demoralizes and weakens the force and adds to its unpopularity among the people. It is this evil and the false notion that the Army on a peace footing is idle, which give rise to the constant opposition to its increase, and in some quarters to its existence."

General Howard lays especial stress, as all thoughtful observers must, upon our need of preparation for coast defence, not merely in providing fortifications, guns and emplacements, but in training the men required to handle these guns effectively. "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." If you make sea-coast defences and furnish them with modern appliances, then man them with enough trained artillerymen to take care of the material and use it effectively. A bona-fide American is apt to be boastful. The uneducated, unread man, or one of limited experience, judges imperfectly another's trade: the less he knows of it, the easier it appears to him to be able to master its requirements. Similarly men who know the least about military affairs think they could easily wear a uniform, return salutes, go through the parade and drills, and stand guard; that they could skillfully organize, feed, clothe, train, and dispose a force to receive an attack or to make one upon an organized, well-equipped foe. Could such people once see under the hail of bullets a good speech-making officer with but little military experience, on the one hand, and, on the other, a man like Sumner, Hancock, or Sheridan—one who by his leadership and example could almost annihilate fear, and fill every soldier under him with courage—they would acknowledge the difference. Professional knowledge and experience are required for the development of military character and skill.

"Secretary Lamont asked Congress for two more regiments of artillery, and for a change of organization, so that we might adopt the modern form rather than remain alone with China. It is evident that his requests should have been granted. Senator Proctor, while Secretary of War, formed the infantry regiments into two battalions of four companies each. This, in spite of the original ten-company formation, gave small battalions, adequate to the control of firing line in extended order; but for effective work the regiments should preferably be larger and have the three-battalion formation."

"Our small regular Army being a part of our national defence, ought to be the best possible, and adequate to the work to which it is constantly put in peace and war. In Chicago, in 1894, two thousand regulars—all that were available—were collected; and these had to be brought great distances. That they succeeded in preventing their own destruction when arrayed in the face of thousands of disaffected and violent men, was due to the coolness and courage of the officers and enlisted soldiers. When Captain Hall, in command of one troop of cavalry, rode alone in front of an angry mob of at least five thousand men and women, and begged them to listen to reason, the case seemed desperate. He told them plainly that he would have to fire if they did not go back. His nerve and self-command instantly awed them, and caused them to retire without a shot. It is not right to risk so much or to expose brave and true men to destruction, where an adequate force can be so easily pro-

vided. The larger command is the best guarantee of the peace we all love—a peace obtained, if possible, without bloodshed.

"A desire for some sort of promotion is not unreasonable; and it is essential to the continued efficiency of an army. A reasonable increase, say, of one soldier to each thousand of our population, would be ample. The primary and subsequent promotions could then follow. One senior lieutenant of artillery in our Army has been a lieutenant for thirty years. The senior captain of cavalry has remained a captain since 1874. He was an officer of volunteers for ten years before he became a regular, and an enlisted man prior to that. Many second lieutenants of cavalry have served longer in the Army than Sheridan, Schofield, or myself had served when we became major generals in the field."

These are words of wisdom. Let Congress give heed to them and act promptly upon the suggestion of General Howard that we cannot do better for the country than to honor and improve our regular Army, and to make it what it ought to be—in form a model, and in size not too large, but large enough to meet the requirements.

It is stated that King Humbert of Italy has sent his nephew, the Duke of Aosta, whose wife is the Princess Helene of Orleans, to intercede with the Orleans family with the object of preventing the proposed duel between Prince Henri and Gen. Albertone of the Italian army.

The Assistant Controller of the Treasury has decided that a gratuitous issue of clothing may be made by the Quartermaster of the Marine Corps to enlisted men of the corps, to replace that so badly damaged as to be practically lost while undergoing the process of disinfection at the Naval Hospital, New York. He has also decided that the Navy appropriation for the procuring and producing of ordnance material is not available in connection with the proposed improvements at Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor. He has also advised the Secretary of the Navy that the claim of Capt. George W. Coffin, U. S. N., for \$400.80 for doctors, medicines and nurses, from May 10 to June 18, 1897, should be allowed. It was impossible to send Capt. Coffin to a naval hospital, but the charge for nursing, as well as for medicines and doctors, is sustained, as provided for by section 1586, Revised Statutes, respecting the care of naval officers taken ill on duty.

In spite of the fact that the lady once so well known in New York as "Tennessee Claflin," is now the wife of a Baronet and Viscount, Sir Francis Cook, Bart., Viscount de Montserrat, and wealth and luxury beguile her to ease, she has lost none of her old-time interest in social problems. She has lately published a series of "Essays on Social Topics," of which we received a copy from "The Roxburgh Press," Westminster, England. The subjects discussed are arranged under these titles: The Ideal Woman, Virtue, Modesty, Maternity, The Lost Rib, Mothers and Their Duties, The Regeneration of Society, Prudery, Moral Espionage, A Plea for Young and Old Maidens, Mothers-in-Law, Aid for the Poor, A Short History of Marriage, True Love, Who Should Propose? Which Is to Blame? Marriage, Wrongs of Married Men, Are We Polygamists? Morals of Authors, Marriage With a Deceased Wife's Sister, Should the Poor Marry? Wives and Mistresses, the Degradation of the Sexes, Women Who Should Have Been Wives, Who Rules? "The New Man," and the "New Movement," Illegitimacy, A Woman's Crisis, Woman's Purity, and One of the Evils of Society. Lady Cook is known to entertain very advanced opinions on the subject of the relations and the intercourse of the sexes, and she presents them with great freedom and small regard to Philistine prejudices. Some of the articles are reprinted from "Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly," a paper published in New York a quarter of a century ago by Lady Cook, then Miss Claflin, and her sister, Victoria Woodhull, now the wife of a wealthy banker in London.

A correspondent of the New York "Sun" complains because he found the Union Jack flying in the wind and rain from the Canadian custom house at Prescott, whereas when he crossed the border no American flag was found fluttering over the custom house at Ogdensburg. He says: "Seeing a man wearing a G. A. R. button, who seemed to be in charge of the office and sign, I said: 'It makes my American blood boil to go over on the ferry, see the British flag flying over its customs office, and come back to look in vain for an American flag over a similar office.' To this patriotic inquiry the man with the G. A. R. button replied: 'It has been storming so much and hard that we have not hoisted the flag.' And that was all the satisfaction I could obtain." It would seem to be well for this customs officer to take in his G. A. R. button when he hauls down the American flag, if he should overlook the standing order once issued by his superior officer, the Secretary of the Treasury, and which has never been revoked: "If any man hauls down the American flag shoot him on the spot." This traveler says: "Wherever our boat touched the shore of Canada the blood red flag of old England was seen floating over the office of an official of the Government of the Dominion. But from one end of my journey to the other not one American flag gave notice that this is American soil." There would appear to be a good occasion for making some vacancies in the customs service on our Northern frontier.



## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Aug. 10, 1897.

The Marine Guard of the Naval Academy is an important adjunct to the institution. All the sentry duty is performed by the Marine Guard. Usually it mounts four posts, the sentries being on duty twenty-four hours at a time, the watches being, two hours each in every four hours. For one day of guard duty there are two days off. The Guard consists of seventy members, and is commanded by Maj. C. F. Williams and 1st Lieut. J. H. Pendleton. The members of the Guard here are a picked body of men, and improper material is winnowed out from time to time, until membership in the Guard is now proof of soldierly fidelity, of sobriety and capability. The winnowing process in the Guard has made in it some prominent examples of long and faithful service. Among these examples are that of Sergt. Aikens, who will have been thirty years in the service next October; Sergt. Owens, who has been a quarter of a century, and Sergt. W. Smith, who has been in twenty years.

The promotions are given in the corps for general good conduct, and the reasonable amount of duty required of the Guard gives the members ample time to enjoy the barracks library, of which many members take large advantage. The Government allots a certain sum for the maintenance of this library, and the members of the Guard subscribe an additional amount, so that the library not only contains a substantial number of books, but has many of the prominent daily journals and the leading magazines of the day. At times there are members of the corps who have availed themselves of their leisure hours to study a profession, and have left the Navy to become members of the legal and medical professions.

When once a new recruit establishes himself as a proper man, he can safely rely on remaining his whole term of service at the Academy. The barracks is not a recruiting office, but occasionally an available man is enlisted. One day a countryman engaged in conversation with one of the guards, and asked him what he received per month. On being told \$13, with rations and other advantages, the farmer was struck with envious astonishment—so much brilliant uniform, so much ease, so much money. "Could I get a place here like it?" he asked. "Yes," was the reply. The delighted countryman started off at break-neck speed for his horse and wagon, not daring to go home unless some one secure the coveted job before him, hired a man to take the team to its owner, and immediately enlisted. He served several years, and then dropped out of a military career. The guard mounts every day at 9 a. m.

## THE INDIANA AT HALIFAX.

The U. S. S. Indiana, Capt. H. C. Taylor, arrived at Halifax, N. S., on Aug. 7, where she went to be docked. She was received with every courtesy, and in fact the arrival of this fine vessel created more excitement among the populace than the arrival of an entire British squadron would have done, for the Indiana is the most powerful war vessel that ever entered the port of Halifax, and the population there were anxious to get a look at her. Before the Indiana anchored an officer from the launch of Admiral Sir James Erskine was aboard the battleship with the greeting of the Admiral, who sent word to Capt. Taylor that he would be glad to have the Indiana anchor at the Admiralty buoys, but that those unoccupied were adapted only to sloops. The Admiral added that any convenience he could possibly furnish in the docking of the Indiana would be gladly furnished. The Indiana then dropped anchor in front of the citadel. Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles, U. S. N., was in Halifax when the Indiana arrived to look after the arrangements of docking, the cost of which will be \$800 per day. The dock is 600 feet in length and the Indiana 348 feet. The dock is the property of a company, but receives from the British Government, the Dominion Government, and the city of Halifax a subsidy and the British Admiralty have a prior right to its use whenever they require it.

The Indiana had scores of visitors aboard, certain days being allotted for public inspection, while her commanding officer received and exchanged many pleasant official and social visits. The officers of the Indiana were also entertained by officers of the British war ships in port and many of the bluejackets and marines were allowed shore leave and fully enjoyed themselves.

It was deemed advisable to have new keel blocks constructed for the Indiana and she was successfully docked on Aug. 12. She will hardly be floated again, it is expected until Aug. 17.

## DAMAGES FOR DELAYING WARSHIPS.

The William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Company have filed in the Court of Claims a claim against the Navy Department for \$1,736,153.29 for damages growing out of delays attributable to the Government during the construction of six vessels now in service. They are the battleships Indiana, Massachusetts and Iowa, the armored cruisers Brooklyn and New York and the protected cruiser Minneapolis.

In its petition in the case of the Indiana the Cramp Company recites that a contract was entered into with the United States at and for the sum of \$3,063,000, the terms of which required the Indiana to be completed and delivered to the United States, within three years from the date of the contract, Nov. 19, 1890. Immediately upon the signing of the contract the Cramps proceeded to prepare the necessary drawings and templates according to the design of the vessel and promptly furnished the same to the Department, but the Department decided to use nickel steel in the construction of the armor, which it was found could not be bent to the contemplated curves and the plans and templates were thereby rendered useless and new sets of both had to be prepared, which were supplied within the time required by the contract. The vessel on Nov. 4, 1891, had reached a stage of progress at which the delivery of the diagonal armor plates became unquestionably imperative necessary. None of these plates were furnished, however, until June 3, 1892, and their delivery was not completed until Jan. 3, 1893. The delivery of the other armor was also unreasonably delayed. In short, the petition estimates that the completion of the vessel was delayed two years by the failure to perform the stipulations of the contract. The Cramps claim that the delays and defaults on the part of the Government put them to great extra cost and expense and made it necessary for them to provide special arrangement in shops, tools and appliances, preparing an extra dock and keeping the same in repair for two years and for the extra and maintenance of the ship, including coal, covers, care, painting, tug hire, etc.

The Cramps notified the Department that the vessel

would be ready on May 1, 1894, but the trip was delayed for 21 months. A special trip was made at an extra expense of \$17,514.94. The petition continues:

"That by reason of the unreasonable delay in making said official trial trip the bottom of the vessel became foul from lying at the dock for said period of 21 months, which fact greatly impaired her speed so that notwithstanding the extra cost your petitioner had incurred to increase the speed of the vessel over contract requirements in order to receive the speed premiums provided in said contract, the vessel only reached a speed premium of \$50,000, although almost showing a speed equal to a premium of \$100,000, which last mentioned premium would have accrued but for the foul bottom that existed."

Attention is called in the petition to the fact that the petitioner relinquished his claim for damages that had accrued by reason of the delays and defaults of the United States, but this agreement was imposed by the Secretary under unlawful coercion and duress, and the Cramps desire that it be annulled.

For the Indiana the Cramps claim \$480,231.90.

A similar petition is filed in the case of the battleship Massachusetts and the Cramps ask judgment against the United States for \$483,757.49.

In the case of the Iowa, the contract was entered into on Feb. 11, 1893, by the terms of which the battleship was to be completed within three years. The petitioner prepared plans within the time limit of the contract, which were approved by the Chief Naval Constructor, but subsequently the Cramps received a notification that the design of the turrets of the vessel had been entirely changed and that said detail plans would thereby be rendered obsolete and to desist from further work upon the barbettes and turrets. Work was thereupon suspended until new detail plans had been prepared and approved; 12 months' delay resulted in a loss to petitioner of \$107,953.12. In addition petitioner alleges that he suffered further loss by reason of the interest he was compelled to pay during the time for moneys loaned and advanced to him for the prosecution of the work, amounting to \$77,710.16. The total amount of damages claimed is therefore \$185,663.28.

The contract for the construction of the Brooklyn was entered into on Feb. 11, 1893, by the terms of which the cruiser was to be completed within three years. Detail plans were submitted and approved within the time limit imposed by the contract, but subsequently the design of the vessel was entirely changed and the detail plans were consequently useless. New detail plans were prepared and work was resumed after 12 months' delay. The amount of damages claimed in this case is \$183,246.52.

The failure of the Department to furnish the armor for the New York is the basis for the claim for damages amounting to \$211,018.31. Much was lost, the petition avers, by delay in preparing the designs for the armor and nearly 11 months was consumed in their approval so that it was nearly 17 months after the date of the contract before the detail plans were approved and 11 months after petitioner was ready to receive and use them. In addition to this delay, great and very expensive delay occurred by reason of the change of design and the change of material in the construction of some parts of the vessel so that the work on the ship could not be carried on systematically or satisfactorily and was from time to time stopped.

The contract for the Columbia was entered into on Nov. 19, 1890. The failure of the Government to furnish and deliver the armor within the time and order necessary to carry on the work properly reason for claim. The loss of the petitioner was at the rate of \$4,000 per month for 11 months. The loss is placed at \$192,235.79.

The Navy Department admits the justice of the claim in the main, but will endeavor through the Department of Justice to have the amount reduced. It will claim that in the case of the Indiana and Massachusetts, the Cramps entered into an agreement with the Secretary of the Navy relieving the United States from penalties growing out of delay. It is likely that similar trouble to increase the speed of the vessel over contract to that which caused the filing of the present claim, will be created in the case of the Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin, as the time for supplying them with diagonal armor has already expired.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

AUG. 6.—Capt. H. B. Rogers granted fifteen days' leave.

2d Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs granted thirty days' leave.

AUG. 7.—Chief Engr. J. T. Tupper granted thirty days' leave.

AUG. 10.—1st Asst. Engr. H. L. Boyd granted fifteen days' leave.

AUG. 11.—2d Lieut. E. P. Berthoff granted an extension of leave for ten days.

1st Lieut. F. H. Newcomb granted twenty days' leave. The following promotions (subject to examination) have been made in the Revenue Cutter Service: 3d Lieuts. Benjamin M. Chiswell, Frederick C. Billard, Bernard H. Camden and Harry G. Hamlet, to be 2d Lieutenants.

## THE CASE OF LIEUT. CARTER, U. S. N.

Secretary of the Navy Long thus comments on the case of Lieut. F. S. Carter, U. S. N., recently tried by court-martial at Mare Island for sending an ungentlemanly letter to a civilian, threatening him with exposure of the alleged character of the civilian's son, a subordinate on Carter's ship, unless the civilian retracted a threat of charges against Carter. "In the foregoing case of Lieut. Fidelio S. Carter, U. S. Navy, the court found all the material facts proved as alleged in the specifications, but that the accused was of the charges 'Not guilty,' and accordingly acquitted him thereupon, the effect of which finding and acquittal is a declaration of the court that the writing and sending by Lieut. Carter, to a civilian, of the threatening letter set forth in the specifications, does not constitute 'conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman,' or 'scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals,' or, indeed, any offense. It is practically laying down the rule that an officer of the Navy may abuse the prestige of his position by threatening to use it to his personal advantage in a personal controversy with the father of a subordinate. If he had knowledge of any wrongdoing on the part of such a subordinate, it was his clear duty to report the case. A covert threat to use his knowledge for the shielding of himself, or for the promotion of his own interests is most unbecoming and reprehensible. In other words, it is a threat to conceal a wrong or to expose it, as either alternative will subvert the private interest of the officer threatening. The department is unable to account for the conclusion reached in this case by the court, and, therefore, while the proceedings are approved, the finding and acquittal are disapproved. Lieut. Carter having, under date of May 24, 1897, been restored to duty in accordance with the provisions of article 1040, U. S. Navy Regulations, is hereby fully released from arrest.—John D. Long, Secretary."

## THE NAVY.

J. D. LONG, Secretary. T. ROOSEVELT, Asst. Secretary.

S. O. 62, NAVY DEPT., JULY 1, 1897.

Publishes the table of prices of clothing, accoutrements, equipage, etc., for the U. S. M. C.; also the money allowances for clothing per year for enlisted men (active and retired), and the yearly allowance of equipage for the different posts, to take effect from this date, and remain in force until June 30, 1898.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 6.—Lieut. W. L. Rodgers, detached from duty in connection with the Foote, and ordered to command the Foote, Aug. 7.

Ensign G. G. Mitchell, detached from duty in connection with the Foote and ordered to duty on the Foote Aug. 7.

Ensign G. L. P. Stone appointed watch and division officer on the Puritan.

Lieut. F. F. Fletcher, appointed member of the Armor Board, Navy Department, Aug. 9.

Commo. J. A. Howell, appointed President of the Armor Board, Navy Department, Aug. 9.

Lieut. W. I. Chambers, appointed recorder of the Armor Board, Navy Department, Aug. 9.

Civil Engr. M. P. Endicott, appointed member of the Armor Board, Aug. 9.

Chief Engr. J. H. Perry, appointed member of the Armor Board, Navy Department, Aug. 9.

Capt. A. H. McCormick, appointed member of the Armor Board, Navy Department, Aug. 9.

AUG. 7.—Pay Insp. E. Bellows, detached from the Torpedo Station, Newport, Aug. 20, ordered home, settle accounts, and be ready for sea.

Pay Insp. H. T. Wright, detached from the Vermont, Aug. 20, and ordered to New York Yard, Sept. 1.

Paymr. H. T. B. Harris, ordered to the Vermont, Aug. 20.

Paymr. L. C. Boggs, detached from the New York Yard, Sept. 1 and ordered to the Torpedo Station, Newport, Sept. 20.

AUG. 9.—Ensign H. K. Benham, detached from Washington Yard, Aug. 24, and ordered to the Marietta, Sept. 1.

Ensign F. B. Bassett, detached from the Alert, Sept. 1, and ordered to the Marietta, same day.

Ensign J. J. Raby, detached from the Independence, Sept. 1, and ordered to the Marietta same day.

Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds, detached from Mare Island Yard, Sept. 1, and to command the Marietta same day.

Lieut. W. B. Caperton, detached from the Brooklyn, Aug. 24, and ordered to the Marietta, Sept. 1.

Asst. Paymr. E. W. Bonaffon, detached from the Independence, Sept. 1, and ordered to the Marietta same day.

Lieut. A. McCrackin, detached from the Naval Academy, on arrival of the Standish, and ordered to the Marietta, Sept. 1, as executive.

Lieut. J. H. Hetherington, detached from Puget Sound Aug. 26 and ordered to the Marietta, Sept. 1.

Ensign J. R. Monaghan, detached from the Monadnock, Sept. 1, and ordered to the Alert as watch and division officer.

Lieut. Comdr. B. H. Buckingham, detached from duty in the office of Assistant Secretary, Aug. 13, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. W. J. Sears, detached from the San Francisco on reporting of relief, ordered home, and granted two months' leave.

Lieut. M. Johnston, detached from the War College, and ordered to the San Francisco, per steamer of Aug. 18.

Chief Engr. H. N. Stevenson, detached from the Bath Iron Works and ordered to the Monterey.

Lieut. M. C. Gorgas, detached from the Naval Academy, Sept. 24, and ordered to Mare Island Navy Yard, Sept. 30.

Ensign C. Webster, ordered as watch and division officer, on Brooklyn, Aug. 24.

Passed Asst. Engr. M. Bevington, to Bureau of Steam Engineering.

AUG. 10.—Ensign J. R. Y. Blakely, ordered to Lancaster Academy, Wheeling, W. Va.

Lieut. W. S. Sims, relieved from duty as Naval Attaché, Madrid, Spain.

AUG. 11.—Paymr. R. T. M. Ball, detached from the Detroit, Aug. 20, and ordered to the Cincinnati, Aug. 25.

Paymr. H. E. Drury, detached from the Cincinnati, Aug. 25, and ordered to the Texas, Sept. 1.

Passed Asst. Paymr. T. H. Hicks, detached as General Storekeeper, Norfolk, Aug. 14, and ordered to the Detroit.

Paymr. C. S. Williams, ordered to Norfolk, as General Storekeeper, Sept. 1.

Passed Asst. Engr. J. I. Gow, ordered to Boston Yard, Lieut. C. M. Winslow, detached from the Fern, Aug. 17, and ordered to the Nashville, Aug. 19.

Lieut. A. C. Dillingham, detached from duty in connection with the Nashville, Aug. 19, and ordered to the Nashville as executive same day.

Comdr. W. Maynard, detached from duty in connection with the Nashville, Aug. 19, and ordered to command the Nashville the same day.

Ensign H. C. Kuenzli, detached from the Richmond, Aug. 18, and ordered to the Nashville, as watch and division officer.

Ensign T. P. Magruder, detached from the Fern, Aug. 17, and ordered to the Nashville, as watch and division officer, Aug. 19.

Ensign C. S. Snow, detached from the New York, Aug. 17, and ordered to the Nashville as watch and division officer, Aug. 19.

Lieut. A. C. Dillingham, detached from New York Yard, Aug. 14, and ordered to Norfolk Yard, Aug. 16, on duty in connection with the Nashville.

Comdr. W. Maynard, detached from the Bureau of Equipment, Aug. 14, and ordered to Norfolk Yard, Aug. 16, on duty in connection with the Nashville.

Asst. Naval Constr. H. L. Ferguson, ordered to superintend construction of torpedo boat No. 20, at Portland, Ore.

Ensign W. B. Bayley, detached from the Indiana, Aug. 17, and ordered to the Maine.

Ensign C. S. Bookwalter, detached from the Maine, Aug. 17, and ordered to the Fern.

Lieut. E. F. Quattrough, ordered to the Terror, Aug. 17.

Lieut. E. H. Tillman, detached from the command of the Matchless, Sept. 1, granted leave till Sept. 15, and ordered to the Naval Academy, Sept. 15.

AUG. 12.—Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Speyers, ordered to New York Yard, Aug. 20.

Ensign C. B. McVay, detached from Munhall, Pa., Aug. 18, and ordered to the Amphitrite, Aug. 20, as watch and division officer.

Lieut. A. G. Berry, detached from the New York Yard, Aug. 20, and ordered to the Amphitrite as executive, Aug. 22.

Asst. Paymr. F. S. O'Leary, detached from the Wabash, Aug. 17, and ordered to the Nashville, Aug. 19.



## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The crew of the monitor Amphitrite is slowly being made up at Norfolk, Va., and will hardly be completed before September, owing to the scarcity of men. She will be ready to leave the yard in September.

The monitor Puritan, before leaving Tompkinsville, N. Y., Aug. 7, to join the fleet at Newport, effected a valuable find. She sent down a diver after an anchor which the battleship Indiana had lost while laying off Tompkinsville. The diver located the anchor, and it was hauled aboard and then taken to the Navy Yard, where it is now.

A dispatch from Denver, Aug. 3, says: "George H. Elledge is on his way to the gilsonite lands of Utah to make an investigation for the Navy Department. Experiments with a substance from the Utah mineral lands lead the Department to believe that if the bottom of a ship is coated with it, it will withstand the attacks of submarine animals, and it will be impossible for fungi to gather on the bottoms of the ships, fouling them, and will render docking unnecessary, except in case of an accident."

The Navy Yard at Mare Island, Cal., is full of activity at present, a new ship fitters' shop is being erected, the roadways are being macadamized, and repairs on vessels prosecuted. The Monadnock is to have her hull cleaned and painted. The Comanche has been cleaned and painted, and work on the Wheeling is being rushed. The Baltimore is rapidly approaching completion, and will soon be ready for duty as the flagship of the Pacific station. The sailmakers are overhauling the sails for the Adams, and the riggers are re-fitting the main topmast rigging for the Alert, and fitting up a new rig-rope for the Oregon. The boat shop is crowded with work. The greatest force of steam engineering men afloat are working on the Charleston. It will be some time before the vessel is ready for duty.

A writer in the London "Morning Post" works out the energy of fire per minute of the Diadem to be 32.3 per ton displacement, whereas that of the American cruiser Brooklyn is only 26.8 per ton, and a comparison with the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc or the German cruiser Ersatz Leipzig is also favorable to the British vessels.

The Russian Black Sea fleet has been put into commission to leave the harbor of Sebastopol on 12 hours' notice.

Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Co., Ltd., had a most successful trial of a 4-inch special nickel steel armor plate on board the Nettle recently, under the direction of naval officers at Portsmouth. The plate was 4 feet square, 4 inches thick, and had no wood backing behind. It was attacked by a 5-inch gun with Palliser projectiles. The first shot was fired with a velocity of 1,406 feet per second, but the plate showed no sign of having been hit. The 50-pound projectile simply splashed on the face. The second shot was fired with a velocity of 1,750 feet per second, the plate being indented about three-quarters of an inch, but the face was not in any way broken. The third shot also had a velocity of 1,750 feet, but the indentation was only half an inch. There were no cracks of any kind in the plate, but the projectiles were in every case broken to fine pieces.

On Monday Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt notified the Cramp Ship and Engine Company of the acceptance of their offer to supply the diagonal armor required for the battleship Alabama, now building at their yard. He also will invite the Newport News Company and the Union Iron Works, which are building the Illinois and Wisconsin to contract with the Government for furnishing these ships with diagonal armor. Instructions were issued directing the Bureau of Construction and Repair to push the work on the hulls and machinery of these three battleships that they may be completed within the time limit of their contracts, though without their armor. When completed the ships will undergo their trials as ordinarily, but weights will be supplied in place of the armor, that the trials may be run on the designed displacement.

Regarding the suspension of work on the old monitor Comanche, at the Mare Island Navy Yard, it is learned that such work was not authorized by the Department. The Comanche, like all other monitors and vessels turned over to the naval militia organizations is so placed under condition that the organization keep the vessel in the condition in which she was received. Under the law the Department has no authority to make any expenditures on such vessels. It will dock them, however, and it is said that no other work on her was authorized.

The English complain of the action of Russia in having placed on board the Russia for her visit to Portsmouth, several picked constructors in the uniform of naval officers, so that the utmost technical capital might be made of the resources of their principal dockyard. It is also rumored that some other naval powers were not altogether guileless in this respect.

Commodore George Dewey, president of the Board of Inspection and Survey, has informed the Navy Department that on her preliminary trial the torpedo boat Dupont made a speed of 28.06, subject to tidal corrections. The Porter made 29 knots on her official trial, but the speed of the Dupont is sufficient to insure her acceptance, the contract requiring only 27.5 knots. The Dupont will be commissioned very shortly, and orders will be issued at once to Lieut. S. S. Wood, directing him to be ready to assume command of her in a few weeks.

The gunboat Marietta will be commissioned at Mare Island Sept. 1. Her detail of officers includes Comdr. F. M. Symonds, commanding officer; Lieut. Alexander McCrackin, executive; Lieut. W. B. Caperton, navigator; Lieut. J. H. Hetherington, and Ensigns F. B. Bassett, H. K. Beahm, and J. R. Jaby, watch officers and Asst. Paymr. E. W. Bonaffon, Paymaster.

In pursuance of the British Admiralty's policy of strengthening the torpedo boat and torpedo destroyer flotillas abroad, the Virago and Thrasher have been commissioned for the Pacific Station, and the Quail and Sparrowhawk for the North Atlantic Station.

H. M. S. Algeria, one of the survey ships of Her Majesty's Navy, will soon take part in a survey for the Pacific cable. Late advices from Honolulu are to the effect that H. M. S. Penguin has completed a survey from Australia to Honolulu, and the Algeria will make the survey from here to Honolulu. It is also said that the Admiralty is about to make a survey of Clayoquot Sound, and issue a new chart of that harbor. Information derived from that survey will be of benefit in determining a landing place for the cable.

The Holland torpedo boat Plunger was successfully launched at the yard of the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, Md., on Aug. 7. Her length is 85 feet, and diameter 11.5 feet. Her displacement when floating light is 155 tons, and when down to her load water line the displacement is 160 tons. Two sets of motive power are provided, one for the afloat and awash condition, and one for the submerged condition. Twin quadruple expansion engines, with steam furnished from a water-tube boiler, will operate twin screws when afloat or awash, and a 70-horse-power motor, fed from forty-eight chloride cells will furnish the power when submerged. The steam power, electric dynamo, and storage cells are so connected as to be readily reversible in their

action, thus rendering it possible to recharge the cells from the dynamo, the steam engine being used as a prime motor. The electric power may also be connected to a propeller shaft placed in the axis of the boat, in addition to the connection with the main propeller shafts. The motor may thus operate a special propeller, in addition to driving the main shafts independently of the steam engines. The capacity of the storage cells is amply large to prevent injury or deterioration while giving off the power required to propel the vessel—a speed of about 8 knots for at least six hours. It is confidently predicted that the vessel will reach a speed of 16 knots in the light conditions, while she will be able to reach 15 knots with three feet of water covering the hull, while not less than 8 knots while submerged will be acceptable. At these speeds an endurance of 15 hours awash and 10 hours submerged is anticipated. She will carry no guns or other armament except five automobile torpedoes to be launched from two expulsion tubes. Two additional torpedoes can be carried, if desired.

The torpedo boat Porter was finally accepted by the Government on Thursday.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

**NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Rear Adm. M. S. C. Address as noted under vessels.

**ASIATIC STATION.**—Rear Adm. F. V. McNair. (Commodore with the command rank of Rear Adm.) Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

**EUROPEAN STATION.**—Rear Adm. T. O. Selfridge. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

**PACIFIC STATION.**—Rear Adm. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted. Rear Adm. J. N. Miller ordered to command, per steamer of Aug. 5 from San Francisco, Cal.

**SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

**ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson.**

At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. a.)**

At Mare Island. Address there. Comdr. B. S. Richards ordered to command, Aug. 20.

**ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney.**

(Training ship.) On her summer cruise. To leave Southampton, England, Aug. 14, arrive Cherbourg, France, Aug. 16; leave Cherbourg, Aug. 25, arrive Gibraltar, Sept. 12; leave Gibraltar, Sept. 15, arrive Madeira, Sept. 20; leave Madeira, Sept. 27, arrive Yorktown, Va., Nov. 1. Address mail to U. S. S. Alliance, care of B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, until Sept. 12. After that date to Yorktown, Va.

**AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay.**

At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**ANNAPOLIS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Hunker.**

At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

**BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold (e. a.)**

Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. Sailed from Smyrna Aug. 11, for Mytilene, and was there Aug. 13.

**BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. a.)**

At San Diego, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. Has received orders to proceed to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and relieve the Marion.

**BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (a. a.)**

At Chefoo, China.

**BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (n. a. a.)**

Sailed from Newport, Aug. 11, for Provincetown, Mass. Address Portsmouth, N. H.

**CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (a. a. a.)**

At Rosario, Argentine. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

**COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands.**

At League Island, laid up as part of naval reserve. Address League Island.

**CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. Walker.**

Sailed July 20 from Port Angeles, to Sitka, Alaska. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. Will proceed to the Asiatic station, when relieved by the Wheeling in the fall.

**CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester.**

At New York Navy Yard for repairs.

**CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.)** Newport, R. I. Address there.

**CUSHING, (torpedo boat), Lieut. A. Gleaves.**

At Newport, R. I. Address there.

**DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. J. H. Dayton.**

At New York Navy Yard.

**DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Comdr. H. W. Lyon.**

Sailed from Boston Aug. 12 for Portland, Me. Address there. Arrived Aug. 13.

**ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton.**

(Nautical schoolship of Massachusetts.) On her summer cruise; left Havre July 31. All well on board. Arrive Gibraltar Aug. 10, leave Aug. 16; arrive Madeira Aug. 22, leave Aug. 28; arrive Bermuda Sept. 21, leave Sept. 25; arrive Boston Oct. 1; address all letters care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, Charing Cross, London, until Aug. 12. After that to Bermuda until Sept. 20. After that Boston.

**ERICSSON, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher.**

At Newport, R. I. Address there.

**ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training ship.)**

Left Newport, R. I., Aug. 13, on her summer cruise. The itinerary is as follows: Arrive at Plymouth, Eng., on Sept. 12; leave Sept. 25, arrive at Gibraltar, Oct. 10; leave Oct. 24, arrive at Madeira Oct. 30; leave Nov. 13, arrive at St. Kitts, W. I., Dec. 19; leave Santa Cruz, Dec. 26, arrive at Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 16; leave Port Royal, Jan. 29, arrive home on Feb. 9.

**FERN, (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles (n. a. a.)** At Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 7. Address Portsmouth, N. H., and at New York, Aug. 13.

**FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving ship.)** At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**FOOTE (Torpedo boat.)** Lieut. Wm. L. Rodgers. Placed in commission Aug. 7, at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**HELENA, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne.**

At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

**INDEPENDENCE (Receiving ship), Capt. Louis Kempff.** At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. a.)**

At Halifax, where she was placed in dry dock, Aug. 12. Address Halifax, N. S.

**IOWA, 18 Guns, Capt. W. T. Sampson (n. a. a.)**

Sailed from Newport, Aug. 11, for Provincetown, Mass. Address Portsmouth, N. H.

**LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (s. a. a.)**

At Montevideo. Ordered to sail for home Sept. 1. Address Boston, Mass.

**MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (a. a.)**

At Shanghai. Will be replaced by the Helena this fall.

**MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. C. D. Sigbee (n. a. a.)**

See New York.

**MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Horace Elmer (n. a. a.)**

Sailed from Charlotetown, Prince Edwards Island, July 27, on a cruise. Address Charlotetown.

**MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. G. M. Book (p. a.)**

At Honolulu. Has been ordered to return home. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

**MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (n. a. a.)** See New York.

**MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Richard Rush (special service.)** At Chicago, Ill. Address there.

**MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands,**

At League Island, Pa., in reserve.

**MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. W. H. Whit-**

ing (p. a.) At Mare Island. Address there.

**MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (a. a.)**

At Chingkiang, Aug. 10.

**MONONGAHELA, 4 Guns, sails (practice ship of Naval Academy), Comdr. E. White.** Sailed from Funchal, Madeira, July 14 for Annapolis. Address Annapolis.

**MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. a.)**

At Seattle, Wash. Address there.

**MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. G. A. Converse**

(n. a. a.) Sailed Aug. 8 from Pensacola, Fla., for Ship Island, Miss., to take out Naval Militia on a cruise. Address Biloxi, Miss.

**NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. Silas Casey (n. a. a.)**

Left Newport, R. I., Aug. 11, with other vessels of squadron, for a cruise en route to Portsmouth, N. H. Address there. Was at Kittery Point, Me. Aug. 13.

**OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. C. V. Gridley (a. a.) (Flag-ship.)**

At Yokohama, Japan.

**OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. a.)**

At San Francisco, Cal., preparing for duty in Hawaiian waters.

**PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood (a. a.)**

At Shanghai, China.

**PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. a.)**

Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. (Flagship.) At Honolulu. Capt. N. M. Dyer ordered to command per steamer of July 14 from San Francisco, Cal.

**PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds**

(s. d.) At Mare Island, Cal., for repairs.

**PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont.**

At New York. Address New York City.

**PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. P. F. Harrington**

(n. a. a.) Left New York Aug. 7 for Portsmouth, N. H., to join Adm. Sicard's squadron. Arrived at Portsmouth Aug. 11. See New York.

**RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coghlan (e. a.)**

Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. Sailed Aug. 10 from Tangier for Algiers, and was at latter place, Aug. 13.

**RICHMOND (Receiving ship), Capt. C. V. Gridley.**

At League Island, Pa. Address there.

**ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder**

(Public Marine School.) On her summer cruise. Due at Lisbon July 23, leave July 31; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 7, leave Aug. 14; arrive Madeira Aug. 21, leave Aug. 30; arrive Glen Cove Oct. 1. The address after leaving this coast, and until leaving Madeira, will be: Schoolship St. Mary's, care B. F. Stevens, U. S. Dispatch Agent, No. 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

**SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson**

(e. a.) (Flagship of the squadron.) At Flushing, Netherlands.

**SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hatchins (Penn. schoolship.)**

Sailed July 7 for her summer cruise in European waters, her itinerary being as follows: Arrive at Queens-town, Ireland, Aug. 3, leave Queens-town Aug. 14; arrive at Plymouth, England, Aug. 16, leave Plymouth Aug. 23; arrive at Havre, France, Aug. 25, leave Havre Aug. 31; arrive at Gibraltar Sept. 14, leave Gibraltar Sept. 16; arrive at Madeira Sept. 21, leave Madeira Sept. 27; arrive at Capes of Delaware Oct. 31.

**STANDISH, Lieut. A. McCrackin.**

(Practice vessel for cadets.) Sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 10, for New York, and was there Aug. 13. Address Annapolis, Md.

**STILETTO (torpedo boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins, New-**

port, R. I. Address there.

**TERROR, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. N. Ludlow (n. a. a.)**

At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

**TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. a.)**

Left Navy Yard, New York, Aug. 12, to join squadron under Adm. Sicard.

**VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving ship.)** At New York Navy Yard.

**VESUVIUS (Dynamite Gun Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury (n. a. a.)** At Boston, Mass., for repairs.

Address there.

**WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking. (Receiving ship.)** At Boston, Mass. Address there.

**WHEELING, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Uriel Sebree.**

Placed in commission at Mare Island, Aug. 10.

**WILMINGTON, 8 Guns, Comdr. C. C. Todd (n. a. a.)**

At Jacksonville, Fla. Address there.

**YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (a. a.)**

At Nagasaki, Japan, July 22. Sail for San Francisco early in October next, and will be relieved by the Concord. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

## FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

**ALBATROSS (F. C. Ves.)** Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser

(s. d.) En route to Unalaska. Address there.

**FISH HAWK (F. C. Vessel.)** Lieut. F. Swift.

At Orr's Island, Me. Address Wood's Hall, Mass.

The detail of officers for the gunboat Nashville has been completed. Her commander will be Comdr. Washburn Maynard. Lieut. A. C. Dillingham will be her executive officer, Lieut. C. M. Winslow navigator, and Ensigns T. P. Magruder, H. C. Kuenzli, C. F. Snow and W. R. Gherardi, watch and division officers.



## SOME WAR HISTORY.

Special Correspondence of the Globe-Democrat.

Another remarkable evidence of the great kindness of heart of Abraham Lincoln has just been brought to light in the form of a long-lost letter which the martyred President wrote to Gen. Daniel Hunter in 1861.

Gen. Hunter was in command of the Department of Kansas at the time this particular letter was written. It seems he considered himself dishonored by an appointment to the rather obscure military post, and wrote to the President protesting against it. Lincoln's characteristic reply was as follows:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1861.

—Maj. Gen. Hunter: Dear Sir—Yours of the 23d is received, and I am constrained to say it is difficult to answer so ugly a letter in good temper. I am, as you intimate, losing much of the great confidence I placed in you, not from any act or commission of yours touching the public service up to the time you were sent to Leavenworth, but from the flood of grumbling dispatches and letters I have seen from you since. I knew you were being ordered to Leavenworth at the time it was done, and I aver that, with as tender a regard for your honor and your sensibilities as I had for my own, it never occurred to me that you were being humiliated, insulted and disgraced, nor have I up to this day heard any intimation that you have been wronged coming from any one but yourself. No one has blamed you for the retrograde movement from Springfield, nor for the information you gave Gen. Cameron; and this you could readily understand if it were not for your unwarranted assumption that the ordering to Leavenworth must necessarily have been done as a punishment for some fault. I thought then, and I think yet, the position assigned to you is as responsible and as honorable as that assigned to Buell—I know that Gen. McClellan expected more important results from it. My impression is that at the time you were assigned to the new Western department it had not been determined to replace Gen. Sherman in Kentucky, but of this I am not certain, because the idea that a command in Kentucky was very desirable and one in the further West undesirable had never occurred to me. You constantly speak of being placed in command of only 3,000. Now, tell me, is not this mere impatience? Have you not known all the while that you are to command four or five times that many?

"I have been and am sincerely your friend, and if as such I dare to make a suggestion, I would say you are adopting the best possible way to ruin yourself. 'Act well your part, there all the honor lies.' He who does something at the head of one regiment will eclipse him who does nothing at the head of a hundred. Your friend, as ever, A. LINCOLN."

Nothing could have been better calculated to allay the feelings of personal wrong which must have possessed Hunter at the time. That he thought so himself is shown by the following words, written by the dissatisfied General on the big yellow envelope in which the letter had been sent:

"The President's reply to my 'ugly letter.' This lay on his table a month after it was written, and when finally sent was by a special conveyance, with the direction that it was only to be given to me when I was in a good humor."

## SOME NAVAL REMINISCENCES.

The conclusion of the naval maneuvers—in a fiasco—as seems to be the usual practice of naval maneuvers, reminds me of a somewhat amusing occurrence that happened on a previous occasion of the same kind in Bantrey Bay. The inhabitants had come out as usual to the fleet with boats full of various kinds of farm produce. One old lady had for offer some two dozen chickens, all ready plucked and trussed, at the extremely reasonable figure of a shilling each. Jack was on at once to this "soft thing," and the chickens, which looked fat and in prime condition, were purchased. They made their appearance before an expectant mess next day. But at the first mouthful a howl of disgust went up. The "chickens" were in fact not chickens but sea gulls of the most pronouncedly fishy taste. The old lady's guileless appearance had been as big a fraud as her birds.

At the same maneuvers an old Irishwoman scrutinized for some time a large and not particularly attractive looking battleship. "And how could may that be?" she asked at last. A seaman told her that the vessel was three years old. "Only three!" said the woman in surprise, "bedad and it's a terrible big baste he'll be when he's twenty!"—London Figaro.

## THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP FUJI.

The London "Times" reports that after leaving Spithead, where she represented the Japanese navy during the review, the battleship Fuji proceeded to Portland in order to carry out her torpedo and gunnery trials. On July 15, she left the roads and occupied the whole afternoon in running torpedoes from her new submerged tubes. Runs were made at various speeds up to rather over 16 knots. The success of these trials is an important matter, and the Fuji and her sister ship the Yashima are the only two foreign ships which for the present possess submerged torpedo tubes. The Japanese government were bold enough to order the submerged tubes without any experiments with real torpedoes to prove results, and it must be most satisfactory to them to find they possess submerged tubes which are in every way satisfactory, and in many ways surpass the performances of the English tubes.

The Elswick tube is in nearly every feature a completely new departure. The ejection is preferably made by means of cordite, although compressed air or steam may be used.

Another marked feature in the Elswick tube is the automatic return. With it it is possible to withdraw the men and close up the submerged torpedo room, after having prepared the tube for firing, as no further attention is required. Hours afterward it will only be necessary to press the firing key, when the guide or shield will instantly be forced out, the torpedo discharged, and the shield returned; the three operations following each other in such quick succession that they only occupy a total period of about a second. This rapid ejection and return seem to get over the difficulty of vibration hitherto experienced with submerged tubes. The shield has not time to set up vibrations. Again, the rapid return helps to clear the tail of the torpedo from the shelter of the shield, and this probably accounts in some measure for the small deflection with which the torpedo is ejected.

The velocity of discharge of the torpedo from the Elswick tube when the ship is at rest is fifty feet per second.

At a ship's speed of sixteen knots the velocity is probably about forty-five feet per second. These velocities are much higher than are used in the English system, and yet the maximum pressure on the torpedo does not exceed thirty pounds per square inch.

One torpedo only was used throughout the trials on board the Fuji. It was picked up each time, recharged, and ejected again; yet at the end of the day it did not show a mark or sign of ill-usage or strain. The tube was so easily worked that it was always ready to receive the torpedo long before it could be secured and recharged. On account of the small deflection the practice at a boat was excellent. The torpedo used was an 18-inch-long torpedo made at Fiume.

The Fuji returned to Portland Roads directly the practice was over. Next morning she went to sea again and successfully carried out trials with her ten 6-inch q. f. and her smaller guns. She will leave for Japan as soon as the hydraulic machinery for working her 12-inch guns is complete.

## FRENCH NAVAL MANEUVERS.

The French naval maneuvers have so far taken the form of a set of miscellaneous exercises. To begin with, the Mediterranean Squadron was formed in two divisions for steam tactics, and exercised in various fighting formations for the purpose of training the men in the handling of their guns. The squadron afterwards proceeded to the Salins-d'Hyères, where it was attacked at night by the torpedo boats. The night was dark, but the ships used their searchlights, and the boats were wholly unsuccessful, both those which belonged to the squadron and those of the mobile defense. Afterwards targets representing ships were towed out under the supervision of Admiral Cavalier de Cuverville, and the squadron practiced against them. The practice was good, and the targets were entirely destroyed. While this was going forward, the cruisers were engaged in scouting work in relation with the Reserve Squadron. Afterwards there was a night maneuver, in which the torpedo boats were to force a blockade of Toulon established by the battleships. The boats were handled with great skill, and maneuvered at high speed, and, on the other hand, the battleships were well directed, and there could have been no doubt that in actual war several of the boats would have been sunk. Boat 157 was injured through a collision with the Wattignies, which was going astern at the time. It was a brilliant moonlight night, and seemed not well chosen for the exercise. Other attacks were made by the torpedo boats upon the battle squadron, and an interesting maneuver took place in which the Admiral Duperré, Friedland, Indomptable, and Terrible were supposed to have individually forced a blockade and to be making for a rendezvous with the purpose of bombarding a point on the western side of Corsica, where a landing was to be made. The torpedo boats succeeded in preventing the bombardment by compelling the ships to keep at sea, but on the next day all the boats of the battleships were manned, accompanied by torpedo launches, and the force landed at the Ile Rousse, where the signal station was attacked, and the electric wires were broken between that point and the Naval Prefecture at Toulon. In the course of a later night attack upon the squadron, with collapsible heads upon the torpedoes, three of the boats reported mishaps. No. 97 was kept aloft with difficulty, but was towed to Ajaccio with a plate stove in at the bows. No. 180 was towed to the same place, and the Dragon came in with leaky tubes. The Northern Squadron has been occupied in a similar way.

## THE KLONDIKE AS A PLACE TO LIVE IN.

Dawson City is nearly ten degrees further to the south than the ancient Norwegian town of Hammerfest, where men make shift to live comfortably the year round. To be sure there is no Gulf Stream to temper the iron frosts of Klondike, and the average winter cold is 23 degrees below zero; but there are warm winds from the Pacific in the summer that make the climate far from forbidding. The average temperature for the summer months is 56 degrees, and the 84 degree mark is by no means unknown to the mercury. It is, of course, too far North for wheat, but barley, oats and rye ripen freely, and ordinary vegetables can be cultivated with success. A fair index to the soil and climate is afforded by the timber. The finest white spruce grows abundantly in the Klondike region. The trunks even attain a diameter of two feet where the forest is not crowded. As for the danger of starvation, that should not exist if the miners exercise common prudence. The streams swarm with salmon, and a few weeks of fishing in the fall should provision the settlement securely.—The Illustrated American.

## CHANGE OF NAVY UNIFORM.

From the San Francisco Daily Report.

Editor "Daily Report."—There has been no order issued recently from the Navy Department that has received such widespread condemnation as circular order No. 79, changing part of the uniform. I would state for the information of the civilian that Navy Officers have five different kinds of uniforms, besides an overcoat and a rain coat, and all very expensive.

When the present uniform was adopted, a few years ago, an attempt was made to simplify it, but that failed; but, to the credit of the board, it recommended the present overcoat and the service coat. The latter has been the most serviceable article of dress introduced in the Navy for years. It is neat and simple, having the devices of rank and corps on the collar and the stripes on the sleeve in black mohair braid, and is what its name implies—the working coat of the service. But the Navy milliners did not like it; it wasn't gorgeous enough for them, so they discarded the mohair stripes on the sleeves and substituted gold lace. As this coat is worn by the deck officers in all kinds of weather, its condition after an exposure of several hours to a blinding rainstorm, intermingled with salt spray, can be better imagined than described. Even the other useful article—the overcoat—could not escape the Navy milliner, for this is to have shoulder straps, and these, like the lace on the sleeves, soon losing their brightness, will present a shabby and tawdry appearance. And the American naval officer, once noted for neatness of dress, will become the shabbiest dressed man afloat, for it will be impossible, owing to the expense, to replace this tarnished lace every few weeks.

Last, but not least, is the new cap. This for the higher officers is of the most gorgeous kind. For Admirals and Commodores it will cost \$14, and for other officers \$11, \$9 and \$7. But as Admirals and Commodores are not compelled to face the storm, but can remain in the seclusion which the cabins grant, they can admire this work of art at their leisure, and when rigged up in their magnificent apparel, in which the rings of Saturn encircling

their sleeves vie with the splendors of Mars all over the body, topped off by the gorgeous cap, I say unto you that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

But why this change? The Secretary of the Navy has the reputation of being a level-headed man, neat and tasty in dress. He certainly could not have given this change any consideration, or he would not have authorized it. This matter of uniform should be referred to a board of officers, and when settled legalized by Congress, and this changing every few years, putting the officers to great and unnecessary expense, stopped.

OBSERVER.

San Francisco, July 26, 1897.

## MILD STEEL FORGED SHAFTS.

In a paper read at the International Congress of Naval Architects and Marine Engrs., held in London, by G. W. Manuel, R. N. R., on the subject of "Crank and Propeller Shafts," as well as "Crank and Other Shafts Used in the Mercantile Marine," Mr. Manuel said, concerning shafts made of iron: "Iron is now less used, especially for crank shafts; steel is gradually taking its place in ocean-going steamers, except for propeller shafts. Iron shafts are, I may say, made up of thousands of small pieces of selected iron, generally termed scrap, cuttings of old iron boiler plates, good navy ship iron, cuttings of forgings, old bolts, horseshoes, angle iron, all welded together, forging into billets, reheated and rolled into bars, cut into lengths, and formed into slabs of suitable size for welding up into the shaft. Before the use of steel generally considerable improvement on the old method of fagoting, so called, has been made, more powerful forging hammers used, along with more suitable furnaces and fuel; still, with all this care, I may say there is not an iron shaft without flaws or defects more or less, and when these flaws become placed during the construction of the shaft, in proximity to the greatest strain, and though there was no hot bearing (which no doubt would have made matters worse) they often extended until the shaft became unseaworthy, and, after all the best wrought iron that could be made of the finest scrap from the best qualities of selected brands, iron shafts are 60 per cent. inferior in strength to the best mild cast steel made on the open hearth system, cast into ingots, and forged down under the hydraulic hammer or press."

Speaking of mild steel forged shafts, Mr. Manuel said: "The term mild steel applied to shafts in a general manner does not in my experience represent the condition of the shaft, for I have found there are very great differences in the value and quality of mild steel, even as much as I found in wrought iron, depending largely on the qualities of the iron used and the chemical and molding operations of converting it into steel, and also the amount and description of mechanical work applied when being forged into shafts. I attach a table showing these differences by actual test of the steel. Mild steel was first used by the P. & O. Company in 1880; the dimensions of the shafts were limited by the same rules as those for wrought iron shafts. The steel was made by the best makers, having a tensile strength of 24 tons per square inch, it being then considered inadvisable to exceed this limit on account of former experiences with high tensile steel. The shafts made were crank shafts, and are still running, have been in use 17 years. Up to the present date no flaws of any description have been seen. The engines have been tripled, using the same shafts and bearings, and the working power increased. The percentage above the Board of Trade and Lloyd's rules, which fix the minimum size, is 24 per cent.; a percentage above must be allowed, and has been the experience of all ship owners, varying from their record of mishaps and losses, and condemnation of shafts by the surveyors of the Board of Trade and Lloyd's Registry. Since these shafts were first used the tensile strength of mild steel has been gradually increased, and we are now using it at 32 tons per square inch, possessing equal, if not more, ductility and toughness, to endure even greater strains than formerly. This has been arrived at by continued improvement in the manufacture by the makers, so that the percentage allowed above the rules is now reduced to only 6 per cent., leaving a very slight margin over the rule. I mention this as there is an opinion that the reason some shafts are so free from mishaps is owing to their dimensions being so much above the rules that regulate those sizes, instead of to the superior quality of the materials used.

The style of steel shafts referred to by Mr. Manuel are made in this country by the Bethlehem Iron Company, who have the only establishment in this country capable of turning out this peculiar and particular class of work.

## WHEN A REVENUE CUTTER IS PART OF THE NAVY.

An important decision, in which the Interior Department for the first time declares a revenue cutter to have been part of the United States Navy, has been made by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Webster Davis, in the case of William F. Rogers, a Lieutenant of the revenue cutter Forward. This is a Mexican War claim. The decision overrules the action of the Pension Bureau under the last Administration, and affects a number of claims. Rogers was pensioned in 1887 for service from June 30, 1846, to April 10, 1847, his vessel having been in active co-operation with the Navy, by order of the President, in the Mexican War, but he was subsequently dropped, on the ground that he was not legally enlisted in the military or naval service. In acting on the case Mr. Davis says it is beyond dispute that the cutter Forward, not in contemplation of the law, but by virtue of actual provision and mandate of the law, and by virtue of the President's order, became part of the naval establishment of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, and hence the jurisdiction of the Treasury over that vessel and the ship's company in the meantime was temporarily ousted. The officers and enlisted men thereby became by merger subject to the order of the Commander of the Navy and amenable to the rules and articles of war. It necessarily follows, the Assistant Secretary concludes, that the pensioner had title to pension, under the act of January 29, 1887, having actually served more than sixty days with the United States Navy in Mexico. Rogers' name will be restored to the rolls, and he will receive the accrued pension.

Victoria is extremely proud of her State band, and not without cause. Unless reinforced, it consists of a master, with a salary of £200 a year, a conductor at £100, and 25 instrumentalists at £40 each. There is also a sergeant trumpeter at £100 a year, and nine household trumpeters, costing £40 each. The drum majors of the Brigade of Guards, being household drummers, are also on the pay list.



## WHY SPEAKER REED HELD THE HOUSE INACTIVE.

When the bill went to the Senate the question arose as to the duty of the House. Should it go on with business or await the action of the Senate? We had been called together in extraordinary session for one purpose and for one alone, and that was to dispose of the one question which was really pending before the people of the United States—a question which we all knew had to be settled and which we thought ought to be settled speedily. Of course, while the President could call us together for a special purpose, he could not limit our action. Once in session we were at liberty to do whatever we deemed imperative for the good of the country. But we were confronted by one very simple fact. We might discuss all the questions of the hour, but we could progress not one step. Legislation was impossible. The two Houses were radically opposed. Nobody can name a single public question on which they were or are in accord. Business therefore would be impossible, and nothing could come of it except a stirring up of the country with crude propositions which, as they could not become law, would be undertaken with no proper sense of responsibility, and discussed solely on academic and political bases. What the country wanted was tariff and a rest. Hence any mere discussions would have but confused this simple issue and prevented the operation of public sentiment on the Senate. We, therefore, resisted all attempts to confuse the people and held the issue up before the whole community, with the result that the popular will has not been thwarted. There never has been a time in my experience when the dominant party of the House of Representatives has been so united and so nearly unanimous. In point of fact it is only just to say that the better and more responsible part of the minority were in open accord and that there were others who silently agreed. It is true that some gentlemen in the Senate took this action of the House in high dudgeon and held it to be unconstitutional, but as the Senate had for years indorsed every principle involved there was not much life in this contention.—Speaker Reed in *The Illustrated American*.

## RIFLEITE POWDER.

"Rifleite" manufactured by the Smokeless Powder Company, Limited, of London, has made a great record for itself at the recent meeting at Bisley, those using it making the most remarkable scores. In the rifleite competition at 900 yards, Mr. E. J. Rigby and J. Rigby each scored 49 out of a possible 50 points. These high scores were made with the .256 rifle (Mannlicher), the cartridges being loaded at the factory of the Smokeless Powder Company. The "Rifleite" Aggregate Cup, which was a solid silver tea service, fell to Mr. E. J. Rigby, whose four scores, each made on separate days, were 49, 49, 46, 46 = 190. Besides the above, the wonderful record made with rifleite by Mr. John Rigby in the "Elkington" competition at 900 yards is worthy of special note, his score being as follows: Sighting shot, 5; competition, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 = 50; and tie shots, 5, 5, 4 (13 successive bulls' eyes). Mr. E. J. Rigby had also a splendid score with "rifleite" in the "Hafford" competition at 1,000 yards, making 1 inner and 9 successive bulls' eyes, tying with Major Gibbs.

In the revolver competitions "revolver rifleite" was also well to the front, there being one highest possible made by Captain Prichard, H. M. 58th Regiment. Pool shooting at 20 yards, and three scores of 41 made by Lieutenant Staunton in pool; Captain Prichard in series P, and again in series G; also a score of 41 made at 50 yards, by Mr. A. Rosling in the "burglar" (advancing target), series M.

## WELLINGTON AND NAPOLEON'S HORSES.

The horse that the Duke of Wellington rode at Waterloo was named Copenhagen. When that fearful battle was over, the horse appeared to sympathize with and appreciate his master's success, for when the Duke arrived at headquarters, and, after tossing the bridle reins to a groom, dismounted, the horse kicked up his heels in an apparent ecstasy of delight, saying as clearly as it is possible for a horse to say anything, "Tired as I am, I will make you see that I as well as the rest can show my joy in the victory which my master has achieved."

The Duke saw to it that Copenhagen was well provided for in his old age. He had abundant rations, the best of care, and was allowed to roam at will in the park at Strathfieldsaye. "His name lives with his master's, for it is linked with his in history."

Napoleon, when at St. Helena, once said of his horse: "He has memory, knowledge, and judgment. He distinguishes his master from his servants, although these are more constantly about him. I had a horse which distinguished me from the rest of the world, and which manifested, by his bounding and haughty gait when I was upon his back, that he carried a man superior to those around him. He would not suffer any one to mount him except myself and the groom that took care of him. When I had lost my way I threw the bridle upon his neck and let him pick his way, with the inevitable result of finding the right road."—Harper's Round Table.

The following is an official list of the names of surviving widows and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers on the pension rolls from June 30, 1897, with their ages and places of residence at that date:

Lovely Aldrich, of Los Angeles, Cal., aged 97.  
Hannah Newell Barrett, aged 97.  
Juliette Betts, aged 91 years, of Norwalk, Conn.  
Susannah Chadwick, 82 years, of Emporium, Pa.  
Nancy Cloud, of Clum, Va.  
Esther S. Damon, 83 years, of Plymouth Union, Mass.  
Sarah C. Hurlburt, 79 years, of Little Marsh, Pa.  
Nancy Jones, 83 years, of Jonesboro, Tenn.  
Hannah Lyons, of Marblehead, Mass.  
Rebecca Mayo, 84 years, of Newborn, Va.  
Eliza Sandford of Bloomfield, N. J.  
Ann M. Slaughter, 87 years, of The Plains, Va.  
Mary Sneed, 81 years, of Parkley, Va.  
Rhoda Augusta Thompson, 76 years, of Woodbury, Conn.  
Augusta Tuller, of Bridgeport, Conn.  
Nancy A. Weatherman, aged 87 years, of Elk Mills, Tenn.

The surviving widows of Revolutionary soldiers receive \$12 a month under a general act, while the daughters receive a sum stipulated by an individual act passed by Congress for each one.

## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Note.—The date coming after the headquarters post of each regiment, shows the establishment thereof of the said headquarters. Where the companies of a regiment are at more than one station, there may, of course, have been some interchanges between the companies.

ENGINEER BATTALION.—Hdqs. A, B, C, Willets Point, N. Y.; E, West Point.

1ST CAVALRY.—Hdqs. F and K, Ft. Riley, Kan. (since October, 1895); B and D, Ft. Reno, O. T.; E and H, Ft. Sill, O. T.; A and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

2D CAVALRY.—Hdqs. E and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M. (since June, 1890); B and I, Ft. Logan, Colo.; A, C, D, F, G and H, Ft. Riley, Kan.

3D CAVALRY.—Hdqs. C, E, F and G, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (since June 9, 1897); A, B, D, H, I and K, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

4TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A and G, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. (May, 1890); E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B and I, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C, Sequoia Nat. Park, Cal.; K, Yosemite Nat. Park, Cal.; D and H, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

5TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. D, E, F and K, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (since June, 1893); C and I, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; H, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

6TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A, E, G and H, Ft. Myer (since October, 1894); D and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B, C, F and K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

7TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. B, C, E and F, Ft. Grant, Ariz. (since May, 1895); I, K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and D, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; G and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

8TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. B, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Ft. Meade, S. D. (since June, 1888); A, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; C, Ft. Yates, N. D.

9TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A, C, E, G, H and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb. (since June, 1885); B and F, Ft. Duchesne, Utah; D and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

10TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. C, D, F, G, H and I, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont. (since April, 1892); A, B, E and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.

1ST ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. C and M, St. Francis Barracks (since October, 1896); A and B, Key West Barracks, Fla.; F and I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; H and L, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; D and G, Jackson Barracks, E. Washington Barracks, D. C.; K, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

2D ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. B, D, Ft. and G, Ft. Adams (since May, 1889); C and M, Ft. Warren, Mass.; E, Ft. Preble, Me.; H, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and L, Ft. Schuyler; A, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

3D ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. D, H and I, Angel Island (since October, 1896); C, Ft. F. G. and K, Presidio of S. F., Cal.; A and L, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Ft. Mason, Cal.; M, Ft. Canby, Wash.; B, Ft. Monroe, Va.

4TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. G, I and M, Washington Barracks, D. C. (since May, 1893); C, D and L, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B, Ft. and Ft. Riley, Kan.; E, H and K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; A, Ft. Washington, Md.

5TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. A, D, I and L, Ft. Hamilton (since October, 1896); B, C and M, Ft. Slocum, N. Y. H.; E, K and L, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. Riley, Kan.

1ST INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, E, F and G, Presidio of S. F., on Pacific Coast, Cal. (since July, 1886); B, C and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; H, San Diego Bks., Cal.

2D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, E, F and H, Ft. Keogh, Mont. (since July, 1896); B and C, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; D and G, Ft. Yates, N. Dak.

3D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Snelling, Minn. (since May, 1888).

4TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill. (since October, 1896).

5TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (since September, 1894).

6TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Thomas, Ky. (since August, 1890).

7TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Logan, Colo. (since September, 1889).

8TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. (since October, 1894).

9TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Madison Bks., N. Y. (since October, 1891).

10TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, F and H, Ft. Reno, O. T. (since October, 1894); C, D, E and G, Ft. Sill, O. T.

11TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B and C, Whipple Bks. (since October, 1891); E and G, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.; A, D, F and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.

12TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Niobrara, Neb. (since October, 1894).

13TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. C, E and H, Ft. Niagara, N. Y. (since October, 1894); A and G, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; B, D and F, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.

14TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash. (since July, 1884).

15TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, D, E and G, Ft. Bayard, New Mexico (since October, 1896); B and F, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; C and H, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.

16TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. C, D, F, G and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho (since October, 1896); A, Boise Bks., Idaho; B and E, Fort Spokane, Wash.

17TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Columbus Bks., O. (since October, 1894).

18TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. D and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex. (since October, 1889); A, B, C, E, F and G, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

19TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B, C, D and F, Ft. Wayne, Mich. (since May, 1890); A, E, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.

20TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. (since October, 1894).

21ST INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (since October, 1894).

22D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment at Ft. Crook, Neb. (since July, 1896).

23D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B, O, E and F, Ft. Clark, Tex. (since May, 1890); G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; D, Eagle Pass, Tex.; H, Ft. Brown, Tex.

24TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah (since October, 1896).

25TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B, F. and H, Ft. Missoula, Mont. (since June, 1888); A and D, Ft. Custer, Mont.; C and E, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

† Light batteries.

London, Aug. 5, 1897.—A special dispatch from Reims, twenty-five miles northwest of Chalons, where the great French military camp is situated, says that during the cavalry maneuvers, Aug. 7, two squadrons of the 16th Dragoons came into collision, with the result that several troopers were thrown from their saddles. One man was killed and several were dangerously hurt. In addition, a number of the horses were so severely injured that they had to be shot. This is the second accident of this kind within a very short time in France.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

## NAVAL MILITIA.

The Portsmouth, bearing the battalion of the East Naval Reserves of New Jersey, arrived at Hoboken Aug. 9, having completed their annual cruise of seventeen days. The battalion, numbering 110 men, were all in excellent condition. They sailed from the Delaware Breakwater for Hoboken Friday, Aug. 6, and expected to arrive home Aug. 7, but were becalmed off Atlantic City and were obliged to lay to for twenty-four hours. During the cruise the battalion also went up Long Island Sound as far as Fishers Island. Comdr. Washington Irving was in command, and the Portsmouth was navigated by the battalion.

The Naval Militia of the United States is paid a very high compliment by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt in a report to Secretary Long on Aug. 7, 1897. We make the following extracts from the report, which is quite lengthy:

"The different bodies of naval militia show of course, very unequal development toward the proper standard of proficiency. Some have been only recently organized; others, for various reasons, have made less rapid progress than they should. Nevertheless, as a whole, I was very greatly impressed by the progress the naval militia have made, and as a result they already form a body of men who would play an important part in the defence of the country if we were to become involved in war with any foreign power. Of course the backbone of this defence, so far as the high seas and our coast waters are concerned, must always be the regular Navy. The rapidity with which modern wars are decided renders it imperative to have men who can be ready for immediate use, and outside of the regular Navy these men are only to be found in the naval militia of the various States. It is to be hoped that in the future we shall be able to organize a genuine naval reserve, apart from the naval militia; but at present it is the latter who themselves furnish the only organized reserve, and not the least valuable of the services they would perform in the event of sudden outbreak of war would be acting as a nucleus round which immediately to assemble the men needed."

"We must, of course, beware of expecting too much from the naval militia; but after my tour of inspection and after listening carefully to the reports made to me by the naval officers best qualified to speak, I am convinced that a good many persons fall into the opposite error and expect too little. If a body of naval militia is able to get at its head some first-class man who is a graduate of Annapolis; if it puts under him as commissioned officers, warrant officers, and petty officers men who have worked their way up from grade to grade, year after year, and who have fitted themselves for the higher positions by the zeal and the painstaking care with which they have performed their duties in the lower places; and if the landsmen, ordinary seamen, and seamen go in resolutely to do real work and to learn their duties so that they can perform them as well as the regulars aboard our war vessels, taking pride in their performance accordingly as they are really difficult—such an organization will, in course of time, reach a point where it could be employed immediately and bodily in the event of war. Most of the naval militia are now in condition to render immediate service of a very valuable kind in what may be called the second line of defence. They could operate signal stations, help handle torpedoes and mines, officer and man auxiliary cruisers, and assist in the defence of points which were not covered by the Army. There are numbers of advanced bases which do not come under the present scheme of Army coast defence, and which would have to be defended, at any rate during the first weeks of war, by bodies of naval militia; while the knowledge they get by their incessant practice in boats on the local waters would be invaluable."

"Furthermore, the highest and best trained bodies could be used immediately on board the regular ships of war; this applies to the militia of the lakes as well as to the militia of the seacoast—and certainly no greater tribute is necessary to pay to the lake militia. I shall recommend that next year the experiment be made of giving a couple of our small cruisers of the Bennington and Machias, or possibly even of the Detroit class, one to a specially selected battalion from the coast and one to a specially selected battalion from the lakes, for their annual sea practice. The Captain and executive officer and navigator would be kept on board. It might also be that the engineers would have to be kept aboard, as it is apparently only among the 2d Illinois Battalion, on the Upper Mississippi, that any special effort has been made to develop machinists who could be immediately used on board warships. But every other position could be filled well from certain of the naval battalions which have been longest in existence, and which, together with length of service, have to their credit the best use of opportunities."

"Many of these naval battalions are composed of men who would not enlist in time of peace, but who, under the spur of war, would serve in any position for the first few most important months."

"The Ohio Naval Brigade has just begun its existence. The men showed a most praiseworthy spirit and purpose, and I would particularly call attention to the wise generosity of the State of Ohio in informing them so well and so quickly, and in a very short time, if they continue as they have begun, they will amply prove the wisdom of this generosity."

"The 1st Illinois Battalion is fortunate enough to have two Naval Academy graduates at its head, and it shows in every way the excellent results of their training. It is already doing excellent work, and is steadily improving. The 2d Battalion deserves particular credit, inasmuch as it has started on a river, and is without the advantages afforded by the ocean or the great lakes. This is the battalion which has paid such particular heed to the development of machinists. If possible, when the torpedo flotilla is sent up the Mississippi, the men of this battalion should be given drill and instruction aboard the torpedo boats."

"In Michigan I was only able to see the 1st and 3d divisions, and from their commander to the most recently enlisted landsman I have nothing but praise for the workmanlike way in which their duties were performed. No battalion on the coast can make a better showing. The discipline is excellent. The commissioned officers, aside from the commander, who is a Naval Academy graduate, have all worked their way up through the ranks, and the seamen, ordinary seamen, and landsmen (who, as is proper, form the bulk of the battalion, for no landsman is made an ordinary seaman or seaman until he has passed the rigid examination requisite to show his fitness) are for the most part business or professional men, who largely pay their own expenses, who are actuated simply by a sincere spirit of patriotism, and who show by their efficiency the effect of painstaking and faithful performance of duties which must often be irksome. I consider these divisions fit now to be put in charge of one of our smaller cruisers."

"A word of hearty commendation must be given the Brooklyn, or 2d New York Naval Battalion. This is a



new organization, only mustered in early this summer, and their week's cruise in open boats was made during a time of very bad weather so as to turn it into very genuine hard work. So far from this dispiriting them, however, it evidently merely added zest to their enjoyment; and at the conclusion of their cruise the alert readiness with which they went about all the work assigned them showed the strides they had taken in learning their profession.

"The 1st Battalion, the old New York Battalion, is next to the Massachusetts militia the oldest in the service. Like the Brooklyn Battalion, it is under a graduate of the Naval Academy and the Captain in command of the brigade is also a graduate. The New York Battalion has been in existence five years. It was the pioneer in the reconnaissance work with boats along the Sound and coast, and has to its credit an amount of hard work of which very few outsiders are cognizant. The result is evident in the high standard of efficiency to which it has attained—a standard which warrants my saying that in the event of trouble it could be put to immediate use, not only for purposes of coast defence, but in manning one of the above-named cruisers.

"In conclusion, I would like to call attention to the fact that in most of the organizations there is urgent need for more liberal appropriations by the State authorities. The good effect of such a liberal policy is shown in both Massachusetts and New York."

The camp of the 2d Naval Battalion, New York, recently established near Fort Hamilton, will be continued until Oct. 1 next. Quite a number of the men will go down to the camp on Saturdays, remaining over Sunday. A detail will be in charge of the camp each week.

Adj. Gen. Tillinghast, of New York, on Aug. 11, issued an order organizing the naval militia of the State into a brigade, and appointed as commandant Capt. Jacob W. Miller, of New York City. Such parts of the regulations as relate to brigades of the National Guard are applicable to the naval militia. Capt. Miller is to appoint one examining board for officers of the naval militia, to consist of four officers, one of whom shall be a medical officer.

#### PENNSYLVANIA INSPECTIONS.

Inspector General Morrell, of Pennsylvania, in his annual report, which also embodies reports from the Brigade Inspectors, among other things, says: Attention is called to the satisfactory results of the system adopted allowing a company a percentage of 100 for attendance when it parades the minimum number. Attention is called to the recommendation of Maj. F. G. Sweeney, that a canvas blanket be supplied for police duty and the handling of rations at camp. The recommendations made by Maj. J. P. Penney, in his excellent report, in regard to the prompt filling of shortages in equipments and clothing when they occur in a company, is worthy of attention, as are also his recommendations in regard to armories and the establishment of a signal corps. I also indorse most strongly the recommendation that transportation be furnished the medical corps of the different organizations of the guard, and that they be required to examine recruits at given places and at stated periods. It is a satisfaction to note from the reports of the inspectors, the intelligent grasp which is evidenced throughout the Guard by both officers and men of advanced guard and outpost duty, as set forth in Wagner's security and information, in which inspections were made. I was present at the inspection of Divisions A and B, 1st Battalion, S. N. M., on May 10 and 11. Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Wilson, U. S. N., at the request of Headquarters, N. G. P., was detailed by the Secretary of the Navy to inspect this battalion. The arms, equipments and clothing were found in excellent condition. The officers and men of the two divisions had a comprehensive idea of the exercises required of them by Lieut. Comdr. Wilson.

We make the following extracts from the reports of the several inspecting officers:

Inspector Sweeney of the 1st Brigade, states in his report that the brigade is in a healthy condition. The discipline is improving, as is also the military bearing, although it is to be regretted that more time cannot be allowed to the "setting up" of men. The clothing is in very good condition and the State property is receiving careful attention. In view of the fact that a change of the Drill Regulations is contemplated in the very near future, he does not deem it necessary to report the tactical errors noticeable. (The prospect for a change in the Drill Regulations is in length near. Editor.)

Inspector Penney of the 2d Brigade, states that the brigade paraded this year for inspection 2,754 men, and last year 2,440, a gain of 314 over last year. The enrollment this year is 2,989; last year it was 2,705, a gain of 284. Companies averaged this year 54 men; last year they averaged 48 men. Considering the large number of articles in possession of each company, and the very poor facilities for caring for them, the general condition is most commendable. A most careful examination of the 3,000 rifles of the Brigade show them to be in a most excellent condition. The old style firing pin is the cause of most of the trouble. I found 157 of these pins broken. I suggest that a complete outfit of the new style pin, which I don't think will break, be issued to all of the companies at once. I also found 128 pieces with light trigger pulls, and 11 locks out of order. The clothing is not what it should be, it is, as a rule poor fitting, of different shades and quality. The introduction of Advance Guard and Outpost, and Cossack Post instruction is, in my opinion, a wise and very beneficial step, it has opened up entirely new and very essential features of military instruction, which the officers and enlisted men all like, and take an interest in. The omitting of the setting up drill is to be commended, it never was of any use to us in our service. In its place, this year I asked for the bayonet exercise. Maj. Penney recommends that all commands be provided with proper armories and that more attention be given to hospital corps.

Inspector W. T. Millan, of the 3d Brigade, reports the several companies with few exceptions to be in a very superior condition. "I was surprised," he says, "at the knowledge displayed by officers, non-commissioned officers and men in 'Advance Guard' and 'Outpost Duty.' I found the State property in good condition and well taken care of. A few of the companies were weak in 'Guard Duty,' which I believe was owing to the fact that Advance Guard and Outpost Duty during the drill season received more attention than Guard Duty. I required all the non-commissioned officers of the several companies to undergo a searching examination as to their duties with very satisfactory results, except in two or three cases, in which I advised a reduction to the ranks. I noticed four companies in the Brigade in coming from a 'right shoulder' to an 'order arms,' would use such force that as the butt of the piece struck the floor the piece would fairly rebound with the shock. This is certainly injurious to the piece and should be corrected. I marked these companies down and cautioned the commanders. Planting the left foot with a heavy shock at the command 'march,' is another evil some guides are guilty of, and the com-

panies to which they belong were marked down accordingly."

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Wilson, U. S. N., in his report on the inspection of the Naval Militia of the State Division A, Lieut. Stout and Division B, Lieut. Rodgers, says the men of both divisions presented a very creditable appearance. They were correctly uniformed, apparently well disciplined, and bore themselves in a manner which was creditable to themselves and officers. Of Division B he says: "They showed a good knowledge of the manual, but need more instruction in aiming, loading and firing, and in the care of arms while in service. The chief end of all instruction in this branch should be to teach the man how to take care of and load and fire his piece. The mere shifting of arms from one position to another can be easily acquired, and valuable time should not be wasted on such exercises. This division is deficient in its knowledge of simple marching movements important to know, not only for purposes of parade, but for purposes of necessary changes from one formation to another in actual service. They were not proficient in street riot drills, and had not been exercised as artillery. I think every man of a naval battalion should be so exercised."

Division A, Lieut. George C. Stout commanding, was inspected in infantry, artillery and guard mount, and showed a most creditable proficiency in all, though as regards the manual and so on, more attention should be paid to the firing, etc., as remarked concerning Division B, frequent exercises with blank cartridges being desirable supplemented by target practice, both ashore and afloat. The marching movements were generally well executed, and the artillery drill most correct and excellent and carried on with a vim. Neither division has been drilled in extended order. I consider it very important for a naval battalion to be thoroughly drilled as skirmishers and in extended order generally, and would recommend that special attention be paid to this point. The Signal Corps, in charge of Lieut. E. C. Rhoades, showed a fair degree of proficiency in the use of the torch and wig-wag code. Comdr. Wilson does not think the organization is formed on the best basis, either for simplicity or effectiveness, and recommends that all be organized on the U. S. Naval Battalion basis.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Lieut. Col. Jophanus H. Whitney, Massachusetts Militia, has been elected Colonel of the 5th Regiment of Infantry, succeeding Col. Bancroft, who a few days ago was elected to the position of Brigadier General of the 2d Brigade. Maj. William H. Oakes was elected Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. W. E. Morrison of Braintree and H. P. Ballard of Malden were elected Majors of the command. Col. Whitney in August, 1862, enlisted in the 39th Massachusetts and served as color-bearer until the close of the war, retiring with the rank of 1st Sergeant. He was severely wounded at the battle of Five Forks on April 1, 1865. With the close of the war, Col. Whitney joined the 5th Regiment, in which he served in successive grades. The other officers elected have been connected with the regiment a number of years, and are known as competent and energetic officers.

The second corps of cadets of Boston went into camp at Foxford for five days on Aug. 2, under command of Lieut. Col. S. A. Johnson. The campground is a model one, being situated in a most charming locality and completely laid out. In front of the company streets is a fine plateau of some twenty acres, perfectly level, and beyond is the 80 odd acres for maneuvering troops and a fine 200-yard rifle range. The sanitary arrangements are of the best. There is every facility for bathing for both officers and men, each room being fitted with shower baths and sprinklers, with ample drainage facilities. There is a permanent mess house, which will accommodate upward of 500 men, with the culinary attachments, and complete water supply. A large tank has been erected on a knoll, at the foot of which is the stationary engine capable of pumping over 20,000 gallons a day, and which pumps water direct from a spring. Under the direction of Lieut. J. E. Spencer the grounds are beautifully laid out, shade trees having been planted, and a pavilion erected directly in rear of the officers' quarters, which overlooks the lake, were among the many improvements. Ample means were provided for illuminating the ground.

The strength of the battalion on Aug. 3 was as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel, staff and band	37
Co. A, Salem	49
Co. B, Salem	45
Co. C, Salem	43
Co. D, Lowell	34
Total	208

There were battalion and company drills in both close and extended order, and these and the daily guard mounts and evening parades were executed in a most excellent manner. Governor Wolcott reviewed the battalion on Aug. 6 before a very large number of spectators. The ceremonies passed off highly successful. The camp was carefully policed, and the guard duty was very creditably performed and the good order and discipline observed during the week was very noticeable. Col. Jacob Kline, 21st U. S. Inf., was present at the encampment to render a report. Adj. Gen. Samuel Dalton and family were also among the many guests.

#### TEXAS.

Brig. Gen. W. M. Graham, U. S. A., commanding the Department of Texas, in a letter to Maj. Gen. L. M. Oppenheimer, commanding the Texas Volunteer Guard, dated San Antonio, July 27 says: "I beg to thank you very much for the review, which in pursuance of your kind invitation, I witnessed last Friday at Camp Culberson, in the vicinity of this city. The troops, consisting, as I understand, of the entire militia of the State, appeared to great advantage, and presented an inspiring ceremony, which indicated serviceable cohesion and efficient instruction. The organization of such a force embraces the idea of a very extensive co-operation of the whole mass of the people of the State in support of the movement, it therefore affords me especial pleasure to assert from personal observation that the Volunteer Guard of Texas, animated by a sentiment of duty and influenced by patriotism, is in every way entitled to the spontaneous attachment of the people; and should in my opinion be nourished and supported by the State as one of its most cherished and useful institutions."

In reply to the above Gen. Oppenheimer sent a letter to Gen. Graham, on July 28, saying among other things: "I desire to tender the thanks of the entire guard and my own for your complimentary and very generous criticism."

"From the tenor of your letter I infer that you are under the impression that the State supports our Volunteer Guard. While it is possible that the most of our

people favor a continuance of the organization, the Legislature has failed to make any appropriation for its maintenance in the past four years, excepting the insignificant sum of \$5,000 appropriated at its last session from which is to be deducted any expense that may be incurred in calling out the troops for actual service. Our companies, batteries, and troops, absolutely pay for rent of their armories and from their private means. Unless the apportionment of \$13,000 from the Federal Government for ordnance and quartermaster stores is sufficient for the purpose, the men and officers pay for their uniforms also, and probably one-half of the uniforms owned by the Guard have been paid for out of our own pockets.

"Whatever degree of efficiency that may have been attained by our organizations to this time is therefore due to that sentiment of patriotism which has ever inspired the young men of Texas from the days of San Jacinto and the Alamo and through intervening years to this day, and is further due to the assistance and co-operation of the United States troops stationed in the Department of Texas, which have always been camped with us at our State camps, and who have by precept and example taught our young men the duties of a soldier, and the spirit which should animate him."

#### NEW JERSEY.

Adj. John T. Hilton, of the 2d Regiment, of Paterson, N. J., finds fault with our criticism on the camp work of his regiment, which appeared in the "Army and Navy Journal" of Aug. 7, page 916. Our criticism was an impartial one, and made on the best of authority, but we are perfectly willing to give place to the letter of Adj. Hilton, who, under date of Aug. 7, 1897, writes: "Dear Sir: In the report of your correspondent on the work of the 2d Regiment, N. G. N. J., in your issue of this date he is both unjust and unfair. We court honest criticism, but deprecate an unjust one. The reason for putting recruits on guard the first part of the week was not because we wanted 'the best men on the latter part of the week when visitors would be present,' but for the reason that all regiments do it: to give instruction to green men first, as the guard details for the whole week would not exhaust the whole command. There was no countersign out at all, and your correspondent must have dreamed it. There was no 'lack of efficiency' for outside the bringing on of some of the details at guard mount the first two guard mounts, the guard mounts were good, if we may except the third guard mount, which was bungled through the interference of the instructor and assistant instructor, causing the Sergeant Major to lose his head.

"The reference to rifle practice interfering with the camp work, as attributed to headquarters, indicates the difference of opinion on that head with this command. Our companies are scattered in four counties, and nearly all of them are composed of workmen. It is impossible for them to get off for rifle practice the year we go to camp, when said practice is set at a different week than camp week. This regiment is known throughout the State for its efficiency in rifle practice, and in case of active service would no doubt do better service than those regiments that rely so much on regimental drill. We missed but one of these, and that was caused by the weather. Personally I think it would have been better to omit all of them, and have devoted that time to rifle practice. How many regimental drills did the N. G. N. J. get in at Buffalo and Brooklyn, during the trouble at those points? Guard and outpost duty, with marksmen and sharpshooters dominated at those times, and it is ever thus. Respectfully,

"JOHN T. HILTON, Adjutant,  
"2d Regiment, N. G. N. J."

#### NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Col. Charles Pfaff, of the 1st Regiment of Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts V. M., who was recently promoted from Major, vice Mathews, elected Brigade Commander, began his military experience in the Boston school regiment, in which he served as Adjutant of the Roxbury battalion. In January, 1880, he enlisted in the 1st Corps of Cadets, M. V. M., from which he was transferred to the non-commissioned staff of the 2d Brigade as Provost Sergeant, and was discharged by reason of expiration of service in January, 1883. He re-enlisted in the 1st Corps of Cadets, April 19, 1884, and in February, 1890, while serving as Color Sergeant of the corps, was unanimously elected Captain of Co. A, 1st Infantry. On April 27 he was elected Major. Col. Pfaff is highly popular in business, military and social circles, and is a member of the Algonquin, Athletic, Exchange and Country Clubs, and the Boston and Massachusetts Yacht Clubs. The promotion of Maj. Pfaff created a vacancy for Major, which was filled by the election of George F. Quinby.

Maj. Grady's battalion, 9th Inf., Massachusetts Militia, is going to Providence on a visit Sept. 6 and 7.

The regimental team rifle competition of the Maine National Guard took place at Camp Powers, Augusta, Me., Aug. 7. The contest was open to teams of seven men firing seven shots per man, at 200, 500 and 600 yards, and was won by the team from the 2d Regiment on a score of 557 points out of a possible 735. This is the fourth year the team has won the match. The solid gold medal presented by Governor Powers for the best individual record was won by Sergt. John Phelan, of Co. K, 2d Regiment. His score was 87 out of a possible 105. In neither case were the scores brilliant.

Brig. Gen. Bancroft, commanding the 2d Brigade of Massachusetts Militia, so far has made the following appointments on his staff: Lieut. Col. George H. Benyon, Assistant Adjutant General; Maj. William H. Goff, Assistant Inspector General; Maj. Robert Ball Edes, Assistant Inspector General of Rifle Practice; Capt. Frederic P. Barnes, Quartermaster, and Captain Augustus N. Rantoul, Aide-de-Camp; Captains Francis B. Parker, Aide-de-Camp; Francis R. Bangs, Judge Advocate, and Henry N. Richards, Provost Marshal, remain on the staff, as do all the non-commissioned staff officers. The staff so far appointed is made up of officers taken from the 5th Infantry and reappointments from Brig. Gen. Peach's staff. But three positions now remain to be filled, those of medical director, brigade engineer and signal officer.

At a meeting of the New York City Armory Board on Aug. 9, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald protested against the delay in beginning condemnation proceedings preliminary to the erection of the 1st Battery armory, which was authorized some months ago. He said that the matter should not wait upon the convenience of the corporation counsel, who is out of town, as are his first and second assistants. Nothing was done. The board ordered a survey for maps and plans of the new 69th Regiment armory at Lexington avenue and Twenty-third street. It is hoped the protest of Gen. Fitzgerald will be promptly acted upon, and no efforts should be spared to hasten the work as rapidly as possible.

Sergt. W. B. Porter, of Co. A, 22d New York, has been unanimously elected 2d Lieutenant.

The Louisiana Field Artillery will hold a military fête



in New Orleans, from Sept. 11 to 14. A special programme will be arranged for each day.

The signal section of the 4th Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, on Aug. 8, successfully accomplished the feat of heliograph signalling from Mount Misery, L. I., to Tashua Hill, Trumbull, Conn., a distance of thirty-six miles. The party under Lieut. Challenger went to Port Jefferson in a sailboat.

The Connecticut National Guard will go into camp at Niantic from Aug. 16 to 21. This season there will be special field instruction including outpost, reconnaissance in force, etc., and altogether the camp promises to be an interesting one.

The 69th New York are to organize a rifle club. Co. A, 14th New York, will have an outing at Feltman's Pavilion, Coney Island, on the evenings of Aug. 23 and 24.

The following shows the number of marksmen and sharpshooters who have qualified at Creedmoor, N. Y., from the several organizations, at the first day of supplementary practice, Aug. 7:

	Marksmen.	Sharpshooters.
7th Regiment	13	16
8th Regiment	31	1
9th Regiment	19	2
12th Regiment	13	7
13th Regiment	11	2
14th Regiment	6	0
23d Regiment	24	4
23d Regiment	18	6
47th Regiment	7	1
69th Regiment	7	2
71st Regiment	22	6
Squadron A	22	6
Troop C	10	2
1st Signal Corps	3	2
17th Separate Company	3	0
Naval Battalion	8	0

In the qualifications as sharpshooters at 500 and 600 yards, the best score was made by Pvt. H. Evans, of Co. G, 69th Regiment, who made 48 points out of a possible 50. Sergt. W. S. Lamb, of Co. E, 12th Regiment, was second best man, with 47 points.

#### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

The "Passing of Huddleston," otherwise the escape on Aug. 10 of a general prisoner of this name, has given the space writers of the daily press an opportunity to air their wit and at the same time put a little money in their purses. He shammed sick, went to the hospital, was put into the hospital prison room, unclosed one of the iron window bars, dropped to the ground and disappeared. It is surmised he swam either to New York or Brooklyn. Another mild sensation has been the seizing of the schooner *Blanche Morgan* at Bridgeport, Conn., with 200 cases of cartridges on board, supposed to be designed for the Cubans. After much correspondence it turned out that the ammunition was designed for Governors Island, and on Aug. 11 the schooner was released and left Bridgeport for that place. Maj. Phipps, at Governors Island, did not know on Monday that there was a consignment for the island, but on Tuesday received bills of lading from the Winchester Arms Company and the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, of Bridgeport. Then the matter was at end.

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS, O.

Columbus Barracks, O., Aug. 11, 1897.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of 1st Lieut. Arthur Johnson, left last Sunday to visit Capt. and Mrs. Quinby, who are spending the summer at Morris, N. Y. She will also visit her mother at Johnsonburg, Pa., before she returns.

Col. J. S. Poland, who has been visiting the past few days with Capt. and Mrs. G. L. Converse, who are spending the summer at Johnsons Island, O., returned Tuesday evening.

Miss Caroline, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. I. Quinby, 11th Inf., and Miss Nancy Lovis, of Cleveland, O., who have been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Johnson, left last Thursday for the home of Miss Lovis, where Miss Quinby will remain for a few days before joining her parents at Morris, N. Y.

1st Lieut. and Adjt. W. C. Wren returned last Saturday evening from a seven day's sojourn with his wife and daughter, who are visiting at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Capt. C. St. J. Chubb returned Monday evening from seven days' leave, which he spent visiting his family at Brookside, W. Va.

Capt. W. A. Mann left Monday evening for Springfield, Mo., to resume his duties with the National Guard of that State after a two week's sojourn with his family at this post.

Mrs. Chynoweth, wife of 1st Lieut. Edward Chynoweth, accompanied by her children, returned last Saturday from Mountain Lake Park, Maryland, where they have been for the past few weeks.

Mr. Robert Dillon, of Wheeling, West Va., arrived at the garrison yesterday and is visiting at the home of Capt. Sharp.

Mrs. Davis, wife of 2d Lieut. W. D. Davis, accompanied by her sister, who has been visiting her for the past few weeks, left last Friday for Baltimore, Md., to visit their parents, who are stopping at 309 West Hoffman street.

#### WEST POINT, N. Y.

West Point, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1897.

The Rev. Herbert Shipman, chaplain of the Academy, is spending the present month in the Adirondacks.

Lieut. John T. Honeycutt, 1st Art., and Mrs. Honeycutt are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Lusk.

Lieut. David Price, 1st Art., on duty at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Ky., spent a few days at the post last week.

Capt. Luigi Lomia, 5th Art., and the Misses Lomia have been guests at the hotel. Among other guests recently registered there are Mr. and Mrs. George B. Boggs, of Catawissa, Pa., parents of Cadet Boggs, of the 1st class, and Mrs. Guy V. Henry, whose son is a member of the 1st class.

Col. G. B. Davis and family will return from Cottage City, Mass., at the end of the week.

The family of Maj. Spurgin will return on Wednesday from Fishers Island. Mrs. Winslow and Cadet Benchley received the guests at the cadet hop on Friday evening. Mrs. Hein was hostess at the hop on Monday assisting Cadet Davis, R. C. The Misses Roe, Van Nest, Ayres, Walcott, K. Walcott, Howard, Ward, Darrah, Haight and Bowers have been among the young ladies attending recent cadet hops.

#### FORT MONROE, VA.

August 10, 1897.

1st Lieut. H. R. Lemly, 3d Art., returned from a seven days' leave Aug. 9, 1897.

Lieut. John K. Cree, 3d Art., instructor in photography, left the post on Aug. 3 for a month's leave in New York.

Col. R. T. Frank, 1st Art., Commandant, returned to the post on Aug. 7, from a short trip to Cleveland, Ohio, on duty connected with the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications.

Lieut. W. P. Duvall, 5th Art., left the post on twenty days' leave Aug. 7, which he will spend with his daughter, Mrs. Marie, of Philadelphia.

Maj. G. B. Rodney, 4th Art., Commandant at Fort McHenry, Md., was at the post on a short visit Aug. 8.

Mr. Charles Smith, chief in charge of the Post Return Division of the War Department, was at the post Aug. 8, and spent Sunday with his old comrade, Joseph G. Fulton, wagon and forage master, at the post. Mr. Smith and Mr. Fulton were Sergeants in the same company during the early days of the war.

Small arms target practice had to be suspended at this post because of the danger to people at Buckroe Beach, a new summer resort about two miles north of the old fort. There is a large hotel at the beach, a commodious pavilion, several cottages and a small zoological garden, and many pleasant evenings are spent enjoying the refreshing breeze from the Chesapeake by both officers and soldiers of the garrison. Electric cars connect the post with the beach, and the fare through is but five cents.

#### WAR COLLEGE AND VICINITY.

Mrs. Denig gave a luncheon for her niece, Miss Hubbard, on Monday. Those present were Miss Wallace, Miss Logan, the Misses McCalla, Miss Vose, Miss Tilden and Miss Denig.

Comdr. and Mrs. McGowan gave a dance at the War College on Tuesday, the 3d, for the young people.

A reception and dance was given on board the U. S. S. New York on Saturday. During the afternoon two cutter races were rowed, the first between the sailors of the New York and the Brooklyn, which was not decided; in the second, the apprentices of the New York won against those of the Training Station. The winners received a handsome cup presented by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

The dance at the Casino, in honor of Admiral Sicard, and the officers of the White Squadron, was the most beautiful affair ever given at Newport. All the Army and Navy officers and a great many of Newport's summer residents were present.

Mrs. Marsh and Miss Evans are visiting Mrs. Taylor, the wife of Comdr. Taylor, of the Indiana.

Mrs. Harrison, of Fort Adams, entertained a few of her friends at six-hand euchre. Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Heizemann won the ladies' prizes and Lieut. Simpson and Gen. McCook won the gentlemen's.

Miss Porter of Annapolis is visiting Miss Logan at the Training Station.

While the ships were in Miss Wallace gave a dance at the War College.



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## BORN.

GRANT.—At West Point, N. Y., on Aug. 4, 1897, to the wife of Post Q. M. Sergt. Thomas Grant, U. S. A., a daughter.

## MARRIED.

COCHEU—LACEY.—At Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1897, Lieut. Frank S. Cocheu, 12th U. S. Inf., to Miss Catharine Lacey, daughter of Lieut. Col. F. E. Lacey, U. S. A.

## DIED.

ABER.—At Newport, Ky., Aug. 10, 1897, Major James William Aber, U. S. A., retired.

CARTER.—At Manchester, Mass., July 31, 1897, J. P. Carter, Carpenter, U. S. N., retired.

COLVOCORESSES.—At Claremont, N. H., Aug. 7, 1897, Adeline M. S. Colvocoresses, widow of Capt. George M. Colvocoresses, U. S. N.

DUNCAN.—Drowned, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 8, 1897, 2d Lieut. Daniel Duncan, 4th U. S. Inf.

HUSTON.—At Fort Thomas, Ky., Aug. 4, 1897, Mrs. Amelia F. Huston, widow of Col. Daniel Huston, U. S. A., and mother of the wife of Capt. Z. B. Torrey, 6th U. S. Inf.

THIBAUT.—At Fort Thomas, Ky., Aug. 7, 1897, Capt. Frederick William Thibaut, 6th U. S. Inf.

TURNER.—At Fort Thomas, Ky., Aug. 3, 1897, Elizabeth Lowe, only daughter of Capt. R. B. Turner, 6th U. S. Inf., aged 10 years 7 months and 11 days.

As a specific against dyspepsia, as a tonic and for mixing in drinks, nothing superior to BOKER'S BITTERS.

An Impression.—"O! must confess," said Mr. Rafferty, "that it ain't clear ty me what's meant by arbitration."

"It's a great t'ing," replied Mr. Dolan. "O! I'll explain it till yez. 'Spose two people hev a quar'!"

"Which is l'ble to happen any day?"

"They call in three or four other people to take a hand and ixpress an opinion, an' the result is absolute peace or a general free fight, ayther of which is ty be desired."—Washington Star.

Lieut. E. E. Cartwright, 9th U. S. Cav., visiting at Grayling, Mich., has received a short extension of his leave.

## TREATMENT OF LABORERS AT THE NEW YORK YARD.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt has made the following report as a result of the recent investigations of the treatment of laborers of the New York Navy Yard by Naval Constr. Francis T. Bowles:

The Department fully sustains the conclusions of Comdr. Davis as to the charges against Mr. Bowles. In so far as they relate to alleged political discrimination, or the appointment of outsiders and retention of unworthy in preference to worthy men, these charges are not only disproved, but are shown to rest upon nothing more substantial than malicious or frivolous gossip, or else upon the belief of none the less competent workmen that they, and not their superior officers, are the proper judges of their efficiency. The attention of Constr. Bowles will be especially called to that part of Comdr. Davis's report warning him as to being sometimes overhasty, and following too implicitly the recommendations of leading men and quartermen; but it is evident that the real reason for the attacks upon Mr. Bowles is to be found, not in the fact that he has done badly, but that he has done well. He has shown great energy and capacity in handling men; he has paid heed solely to the needs of the government work and has sought to establish a high standard of efficiency among laborers in the yard; he has absolutely disregarded all political considerations in appointing and employing men, and the opposition to him evidently arises mainly from the fact that under him for the first time it has been impossible to procure the reinstatement or retention of men guilty of misconduct who possessed political influence. The evil of occasional harshness in discipline is trivial as compared with the evil of allowing men to shirk, or be guilty of other misconduct, provided they have political influence; and it is because of his refusal to permit this that Mr. Bowles is attacked.

The standard of work in the Brooklyn Navy Yard has been very appreciably raised under Constr. Bowles. The complaints against him have now twice been investigated, once by me personally, and once at great length by Comdr. Davis. The widest latitude has been given to every one who had any accusation whatsoever to make, and it is evident that there is no foundation whatever for these charges. There can be no possible excuse for any further investigation, and the case will not again be reopened.

As regards the charges made by the veterans, it appears that there is no ground whatsoever for complaint against Mr. Bowles, and the testimony of the witnesses produced tells very strongly in his favor, and incidentally shows that under the labor board scrupulous heed is paid to the rights of veterans. But in the Department of Yards and Docks it does appear that Mr. Reed, a veteran, was discharged when Mr. Menocal admits that he was as good as the three non-veterans who were retained. Mr. Reed will accordingly be reinstated, not because he has any legal claim, for he has none, but because it is the policy of the Department, where men are equally good, to retain the veterans in case it is necessary to make a discharge. The legal rights of the veterans have

not only been carefully preserved by the Navy Department, but in its labor regulations it has gone very far beyond what the law requires in giving preference to veterans, having, indeed, gone to the very verge of the line which divides inefficiency from efficiency in the effort to do all that is possible for the soldiers and sailors of the late war. In appointments from the lists the veterans are given an absolute preference, and when discharged, if they have behaved well—even though less well than the others—they are still given preference. In consequence, the Department at times has serious difficulty in getting its work done, for some of the divisions are so crowded with veterans, now for the most part elderly men past their prime of life, that the work is in constant danger of deterioration. All that saves the work from deterioration is strict obedience on the part of the head of the division or bureau to the Department's orders that in making discharges the men who do inefficient work shall invariably be discharged first. The sole test is the efficiency of the man's work. To introduce any other test—to make, for instance, an allowance on behalf of a veteran for inefficient work—would speedily produce most damaging effects upon the Department, and would mean the liability of causing, at any time, some great structural weakness or defect in the ships of war, to which the nation's honor is entrusted. Such a course is not to be contemplated for a moment and will not be urged by any patriotic man.

In giving preference to veterans in employment so completely as we now give it, we have gone to the very verge of what the conditions of good administration will permit. In making discharges it is absolutely necessary that they be made strictly in accordance with the degree of efficiency of the workmen. Where men are of equal efficiency the veteran will be retained. Where there is a difference in efficiency, the most efficient man will be retained; and the efficiency must be determined, not by statements of interested parties, but by the deliberate judgment of the officers who are responsible for the work done, and whose interest guarantees that, though they may occasionally make errors, on the whole they will undoubtedly retain the men most capable of doing that work.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"HOSP."—If a "hospital" garden is maintained at the post at which you are serving, it is directly in disregard of the regulations which provide for post gardens under the supervision of the post commanders. See A. R. 314, 315, 316, of 1895.

S.—Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, U. S. A., died Jan. 9, 1872, at Louisville, Ky. He was at the time in active service in command of the Division of the South.

F. W. McE.—There are no districts now vacant in Massachusetts for appointment to the Naval Academy.

J. W. O.—There is no colored cadet at West Point at present.

SUBSCRIBER.—There is no vacancy for the 13th District of Indiana to the Military Academy. John B. Murphy is the name of the cadet appointed this year, but not yet admitted. He will graduate in 1901, if admitted, and pursues the course in the regular time.

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U. S. Engineer OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New York, July 23, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for construction of riprap wall on eastern beach of Sandy Hook, N. J., will be received here until 12 M., Aug. 23, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. William Ludlow, Lieut. Col. Engrs.



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 CHASE, Cadet Practice Ship (bark), 7 guns. Capt. O. C. Hamlet. Baltimore, Md. Address Baltimore, Md.  
 COLFAX, Capt. W. D. Roath, 3 guns. Charleston, S. C.  
 CORWIN, Capt. W. J. Herring in charge, 3 guns. With Bering Sea fleet. Address care Department.  
 DALLAS, Capt. James R. Rogers, 4 guns. Boston, Mass.  
 DEXTER, Capt. C. A. Abbey, 2 guns. New Bedford, Mass.  
 FESSENDEN, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, 4 guns. Detroit, Mich.  
 FORWARD, Capt. H. B. Rogers, commanding, 2 guns. At Key West, Fla., temporarily.  
 GALVESTON, Capt. John Dennett, 3 guns. Galveston, Texas.  
 GRANT, Capt. F. M. Munger, 4 guns. With Bering Sea fleet. Address care Department.  
 GRESHAM, Capt. A. B. Davis. Milwaukee, Wis.  
 "GOLDEN GATE," 1st Lieut. J. B. Butt. Harbor duty, San Francisco, Cal.  
 GUTHRIE, 1st Lieut. John W. Howison. Harbor duty, Baltimore, Md.  
 HAMILTON, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, 1 gun. Philadelphia, Pa.  
 HAMLIN, 1st Lieut. W. C. DeHart. Harbor duty, Boston, Mass.  
 HUDSON, 1st Lieut. C. H. McLellan. Harbor duty, New York City.  
 McLANE, 1st Lieut. Wm. E. Reynolds, in command, 2 guns. Headquarters at Key West, Fla.  
 MANHATTAN, 1st Lieut. Geo. E. McConnell. Anchorage duty New York Harbor.  
 MORRILL, Capt. H. D. Smith, 1 gun. Wilmington, N. C.  
 PERRY, Capt. M. L. Phillips, 2 guns. With Bering Sea fleet. Address care Department.

RUSH, Capt. W. H. Roberts, 3 guns. With Bering Sea fleet. Address care Department.  
 SEWARD, Capt. H. T. Blake, commanding. Bay St. Louis, Miss.  
 SMITH, 1st Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. Harbor duty, New Orleans, La.  
 SPERRY (sloop), 1st Lieut. W. A. Failing. Duty in connection with Life-Saving Service at Patchogue, N.Y.  
 WASHINGTON, 1st Lieut. O. S. Willey. Harbor duty, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 WINDOM, Capt. S. E. Maguire, 3 guns. Headquarters, Baltimore, Md.  
 WINONA, Capt. G. H. Gooding, 1 gun. Headquarters, temporarily performing patrol duty on Florida coast. Address Key West, Fla.  
 WOODBURY, Capt. W. H. Hand, 4 guns. Headquarters, Portland, Me.

## MILITARY PATENTS.

The following list of patents issued during the weeks ending with July 27 and August 3, 1897, is reported especially for the "Army and Navy Journal" by Glascock & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., of whom printed copies may be had at the rate of 15 cents each:

James McAdams, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Means for sinking caissons in the ground, 587,126.  
 William Mason, New Haven, Conn.—Automatic machine for burnishing tubes for paper shell cartridges, 587,133.  
 Harry A. Lewis, Norristown, Pa.—Fuse holder and electric cut out, 587,217.  
 Earnest Modersitzki, St. Louis, Mo.—Ship, 587,286.  
 Thomas C. Johnson, New Haven, Conn.—Temporary cartridge holding clip, 587,584.  
 Wesley Rhodes, Philadelphia, Pa.—Ammunition hoist for ships, 587,330.  
 Mortimer Du Peron, Washington, D. C.—Electric signaling apparatus, 587,433.

"Shall the Civil Service Orders be Amended?" is the title of an exceedingly trenchant article from the pen of General Green B. Raum in the August number of the "North American Review." General Raum insists with much force that the civil service system is inconsistent with the genius of our government, and contrary to public sentiment, and regards its present rules as encroachments upon the rights and privileges of the people of the country. Admiral Colomb, R. N., presents a valuable

contribution upon "The Progress of British Warships' Design." The Admiral is thoroughly conversant with his subject, and the article is well worth reading, since it shows the lines on which the vessels constituting the British fleet have been constructed.

The importance of leaks in a steam plant is brought out with startling distinctness by the following calculation: A square inch of area will discharge 1-70th pound of steam per second for each pound absolute of pressure. Suppose a station to have 125 pounds gauge, 140 pounds absolute pressure, then a square inch of area would discharge 2 pounds of steam per second, or 7,200 pounds an hour, which, at the standard rate of 30 pounds per hour per horse power, is 240 horse power. As it does not require many leaks to aggregate a square inch is it any wonder that in a small station the unsuspected leaks assume a very large proportion of the steam produced?

On the night of June 16, Nelson's old battleship, the Foudroyant, was driven ashore at Blackpool by a storm. In the morning the inhabitants of that section were astonished to see painted on the hull in enormous letters, "England expects every man to do his duty." In close proximity to this maxim, painted in letters equally large, appeared an advertisement recommending a certain form of pills. The proprietor of the Nelson Museum sued the proprietor of the patent medicine and the man who painted the sign for trespass. The jury fixed the amount of damages in the case of the owner of the patent medicine at £50, and in the case of his agent, the painter, at 40s. Judge Kennedy declared that the painting of the advertisement recommending the pills upon the hull of Nelson's old battleship constituted an outrageous sacrilege.

The King of Siam, on the royal Siamese yacht, arrived at Spithead at 9 o'clock on the morning of July 30. Four British warships anchored off Spithead fired a royal salute upon his arrival, and at 11 o'clock he was received by the Duke of York.

The Italian Minister of War has sent to the United States embassy, as a present to the American Government, the latest models of the rifle and musket adopted by the Italian Army.

Fort Warren, Mass., has been very lively this week owing to the presence in camp for artillery practice of the 1st Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

## SCHOOLS.

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